DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

767.91/61

SEE 891.415/11 FOR #466

FROM Persia (Hart) DATED Mar.24, 1931

XXXX NAME 1—1172 ers

REGARDING: difficulties between the Persian and Turkish Governments because of recent invasions of Persian territory in the vicinity of Little Mount Ararat.

dew

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 767.9115/31 FOR #492

FROM Persia (Hart) DATED April 4, 1931
NAME

TO

1—1172 GPO

767.91/62

REGARDING:

Status of negotiations for the settlement of the frontier question between Persia and Turkey.

Wi

Tehran, Persia,
April 4, 1921.

No. 492.

Confidential

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that negotiations between the Persian and Turkish Governments for the settlement of the frontier question in the vicinity of Little Mount Ararat are making no progress whatever. This information was given me by Foroughi, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

He said the controversy does not hang on the question of what Persia is offered in exchange for the territory surrounding Little Mount Ararat desired by Turkey to give it control over the troublesome Kurds of that section. Instead the stalemate, he declared, is the question of the territory which Persia would yield. Persia contends that Turkey is asking more territory than is required to

make

solve the constantly recurring difficulties with the warlike Kurds.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs indicated to me that for the present he regards the outlook for an agreement as hopeless.

Mirza Ali Khan Mansour (formerly Mansour-ol-Molk), Minister of the Interior, has returned from Azerbaijan where it is believed he went to inquire into questions concerning the Turkish invasion.

Respectfully yours,

Charles G. Hart.

Copy to U.S.S.R., Paris.

con/j

A true copy of the signed original.

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

63

767.91/63

SEE 891.918/11 FOR #512

FROM Persia (Hart) DATED April 8,1931.
NAME

TO

1—1172 GPO

REGARDING: Suppression of Teheran paper for publication of cartoon offensive to the Turks. Persian Government realizes the necessity of avoiding any open demonstration of wrath against the Turks while the frontier question is pending.

kn

Teheran, Persia,

No. 512. April 6, 1931.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

For attacking the Turks through the publication of a bizarre cartoon, which also alarmed the Soviets, I have the honor to report, the weekly comic paper, CHAHOON, of Teheran, has been suppressed by the Government.

The inference is that the Persian Government realizes the necessity of avoiding any open demonstration of wrath against the Turks, while the frontier question is pending, although the press, especially the comic paper, TASWIRGHI, is allowed to go as

go as far as it likes in attacking the Soviets.

The cartoon, depicting a large Persian lion, surrounded by its neighbors who are pictured as bears, dogs, cats and foxes, carries the legend, "This is the lion's tail! Do not play with it."

Perhaps fearing that some of Persia's neighbors would be able to make an intelligent interpretation of the cartoon itself the paper carried an editorial under the head, "Cats sometimes turn out to be lions."

"There is an old Persian proverb," begins the editorial, "which when speaking of a dull and unreasonable person failing to understand you, says: 'Is he a . . . . ? (Is he a Turk?)'. . . .

"It is true we Persians have a calm and oppressed appearance. But those who are endeavoring to invade our rights under excuses similar to those that were concocted by the wolf to devour the lamb should throw a retrospective glance over history to recall Persia's tumultuous and revolutionary past behind this veil of calmness.

"If we have the appearance of a cat, we may with one move turn into lions which will be redoubted by Polar bears and other beasts! The moment our legitimate interests and prestige are menaced in the least degree, we will prove that this is the same old Empire and that the Persians are the descendants of the same warriors who established their supremacy over the world."

Respectfully yours,

Charles C. Hart.

A true copy of the signed original.

Copy to S. I. C., Paris.
CCH/jmm

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 767.9115/32 FOR #554

FROM Persia (Hart) DATED April 20, 1931
TO NAME

1—1172 ...

767.91/64

REGARDING:

Status of the Turco-Persian frontier dispute.

Wi

Teheran, Persia,

April 20, 1931.

No. 554.

Confidential

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Forought, I have the honor to report, informed me today that the Turco-Persian frontier question eventually will be settled but that the end of the negotiations is not in sight.

He amplified previous remarks to me that the Turkish Ambassador has no powers as reported in my despatch No.491 of April 4, 1931. No progress had been made, he said, because the Ambassador has to refer every issue, no matter how diminutive, to Ankara. This, he said, is causing many tedious delays. I remarked that my Government was interested in the question merely from the standpoint of peace, about which it was concerned at all times and for all of the world.

Hia

His pleasure at the remark was very evident and led him to say that he would give me a memorandum of the controversy from the Persian viewpoint.

The Persian press, however, not quite so well-informed as some of us who are mere spectators, is constantly showing resentment of what appears from time to time in the Turkish press on the frontier dispute. The Persian press, probably ignorant of what has actually taken place in the vicinity of Little Mount Ararat, is almost vicious in its resentment of Turkish news reports of Kurdish activities on the Turco-Persian frontier or that Turkish troops have crossed the border, although to many observers it is known that Turkish troops have been camped on Persian territory for many months.

"The Turkish and the foreign press," editorially commented the SHAFAGH-I SORKH on April 13, "are again publishing false reports alleging that the Turkish Kurds pursued by Turkish troops escaped to Persian territory where they join hands with Persian Kurds and attack the Turkish frontiers.

"What is the object of the Turkish Press in insisting on the publication of false reports and delusion of public opinion? This point is by no means trivial. It would have been unimportant if the report had appeared only in one or two papers once or twice. This is something to which they keep devoting considerable space. Thus we have reason to become suspicious, and behooves the Persian Foreign Office to endeavor to solve the puzzle.

"Everybody knows that on the Perso-Turkish frontiers there are no Kurds to be found any longer. It is, therefore, inconceivable how the Turkish and Persian Kurds could join hands. The Persian Kurds are by no means troublesome

to

to Turkey. On the contrary the Turkish Kurds escaping to Persian territory are a source of constant trouble and considerable damage. When the Turkish Kurds escape to Persian territory we cannot remain spectators. Naturally we disarm them. When they show resistance they are attacked by our troops. Aside from this constant inconvenience experienced by our forces, the Kurdish fugitives devastate any village they pass through. They murder, plunder and do all kinds of mischief.

"The best evidence is the recent collision of our army in Azerbaijan with a gang of Kurdish fugitives from Turkey. The fugitives were routed and dispersed. Those of them who managed to escape spread over various villages where they raided and laid waste.

In view of the foregoing circumstances, we will have reason if we complain that we are experiencing trouble from the Turkish Kurds. The question has unfortunately assumed a reverse aspect, i.e., we are reticent in spite of all this inconvenience and the Turkish Press is complaining against Persian Kurds. There is a well-known proverb: 'If you do not keep after a debtor he may turn out a creditor.' This is why we believe there is something back of all this. The Government had better follow up this matter with a view to throwing light on the subject and origin of all this fallacious propaganda."

Respectfully yours,

A true copy of the original

Charles C. Hart.

Copy to American Embassy, Istanbul.

CCH/F

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
WAR DEPARTMENT

767.91

Secretary of War
Assistant Secretary of War
Assistant Secretary of War (Air)
G-1
G-3
G-4
War Plans Division
Statistics Branch
Adjutant General's Dept.
Army Industrial College
Army War College
Air Corps (Liaison Officer)
Cavalry
Chemical Warfare Service
Coast Artillery Corps
Corps of Engineers
Command & General Staff School
Field Artillery
Finance
Infantry
Inspector General's Dept.
Insular Affairs
Judge Advocate General's Dept.
Militia Bureau
Office of Naval Intelligence
Ordnance Dept.
Quartermaster General's Dept.
Signal Corps
Surgeon General's Office

State Dept.:
Eastern Europe
Western Europe
Near East
Latin America
Far East
Mexican Affairs

Commerce Dept.:
Foreign & Domestic Commerce
Aeronautics

For your information and file
Note and return
Note and send to

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 19 1931
DIVISION OF
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
RECEIVED
MAY 21 1931
DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

867.91/65

G-2 Report 2700

TURKEY (Combat)

May 21 1931.

Subject: Public Order and Safety - General.
Difficulties Along the Persian Frontier.

The attached photograph, taken from a local newspaper, gives indications of further disturbances along the Turko-persian frontier. I have been reliably informed that Turkey has taken the following steps to forestall any disorders along her eastern and southern frontiers this summer:

1. The inhabitants residing in all the vilayets of the 7th and 9th Army Corps areas (Persian, Caucasian and southern frontiers) have been disarmed by the gendarmerie. Strict regulations have been published concerning the carrying of firearms, and only a few are authorized for the purposes of hunting.

2. The troops of the 7th and 9th Corps areas have been concentrated at three centers, namely, Erzerum and Van near the Persian frontier, and Urfa on the southern frontier, the idea being to keep the troops well in hand so that they would be available to be dispatched to any locality by means of automobile transport at short notice. Authority has also been given the army to requisition automobiles in these districts, if necessary.

3. There seems to be a lull in the negotiations between Turkey and Persia for the frontier settlement, and it is rumored that Persia has not acceded to some of Turkey's requests.

I believe that with the strenuous measures taken during the past year along the frontier, and with the very good military judgment displayed in keeping troops concentrated for rapid dispatch to any locality rather than having them dispersed in small groups, it will minimize the chances of anything but minor disorders along Turkey's frontiers this summer.

FILED
MAY 21 1931

From: M.A.Constantinople Report No. 50[illegible] April 17, 1931

May 21, 1931.

Dear Mr. Hart:

In relation to the series of despatches which you have written in regard to conditions on the Turco-Persian frontier, I am enclosing as of interest to you on this subject a copy of a report of April 17, 1931, from the Military Attaché to the Embassy at Istanbul. The photograph mentioned in its first paragraph, having been received in single copy only, is not transmitted.

Sincerely yours,

Wallace Murray

Enclosure:
Report from
Military Attaché,
April 17, 1931.

The Honorable

Charles C. Hart,

American Minister,

Teheran.

A true copy of the signed orig-inal

NE WP/GC

CR

May 21, 1931.

767.91/65

(COPY)

OFFICE CHIEF OF STAFF
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIV.
WAR DEPARTMENT.

G-2 Report

TURKEY (Combat) 2700

Subject: Public Order and Safety - General.
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I believe that with the strenuous measures taken during the past year along the frontier, and with the very good military judgment displayed in keeping troops concentrated for rapid dispatch to any locality rather than having them dispersed in small groups, it will minimize the chances of anything but minor disorders along Turkey's frontiers this summer.

From: M.A. Constantinople Report No. 5875 April 17, 1931.

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 767.9115/33 FOR #584

FROM Persia (Hart) DATED May 1, 1931

NAME

1—1172 o.r.o

767.91/66

REGARDING: memorandum of Persian Government on Turco-Persian frontier question.

dew

Teheran, Persia,

May 1, 1931.

No. 594.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

1/. I have the honor to transmit herewith a memorandum on the Turco-Persian frontier question which was handed me several days ago by Foroughi, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

This memorandum constitutes, so far as I know, the first open expression of the Persian Government with reference to this conflict which appears now to be far from amicable settlement. Some of its statements are rather confusing as at one point the Persian Government admits for the first time that Turkish troops invaded Persian territory. In one of the final paragraphs such an invasion is denied.

There

There is an evident lack of frankness with regard to the situation at the present time, because it is a well known fact that Turkish troops are now encamped on Persian territory in the vicinity of Agridagh (Little Ararat). I am grateful, however, to have this expression from the Persian Government which came as a result of a remark dropped by me to the Foreign Minister in which I ventured to say that the interest of my Government in this question grew solely out of our general interest in world amity.

Respectfully yours,

A true copy of the signed original

Charles C. Hart.

Enclosure:

1. Translation of Memorandum of Persian Government on Turco-Persian Frontier Question.

Copy to E.I.C., Paris.

ccm/J

Enclosure No. 1 with Despatch No.564
of May 1, 1931.

MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN PERSIAN GOVERNMENT AND TURCO-PERSIAN FRONTIER QUESTION.

During the spring and summer of last year when a movement started between the Turkish Kurds, especially in the Agridagh region, and gradually assumed a serious aspect, the Turkish Government requested the Persian Government to allow the Turkish troops at the time of their operations to pursue the Kurds in Persian territory whenever deemed necessary.

The reply given was that the penetration of Turkish troops into Persian territory was inconsistent with the right of sovereignty and independence of the Persian Government; that while we could not accept this request we were prepared to cooperate in every way with the Turkish forces; that we would not allow the Kurds to come to Persia from Turkish territory; that we would confront them if they should come; that we would not allow the Persian Kurds to invade Turkish territory or to join hands with the Turkish Kurds; that the Persian forces would thus cooperate with the Turkish forces and that the latter would not, therefore, need to pursue the Kurds in Persian territory.

Finally, the Turkish Government accepted this arrangement, and in order that the forces of both Governments might be able to cooperate effectively it was agreed that the Turks should inform the Persian Government whenever they desired to conduct operations against the Kurds. To render still fuller cooperation we agreed that each Government should commission an officer to the frontier forces of the other Government to serve as an intermediary and to furnish each other with the necessary information.

/2

We did all this. We moved the Persian Kurds away from the borders. We prevented their connection with the Turkish Kurds. Although the Kurds were not insurgent and it was not advisable to take violent action against them and to offend them at a time when there were murmurs on all sides between the Kurds, nevertheless for the sake of the Turks we engaged in conflict with any of the Kurdish chiefs of whom we became suspicious. Clashes took place. Casualities were suffered on both sides. Certain Kurds were killed on Persian territory. Others were captured, imprisoned or banished. Persian cooperation with Turkish forces during the last year and at the time of operations in Agridagh was so obvious and effective that the Turks themselves acknowledged this and expressed appreciation.

In spite of all this at the time of operations they not only disregarded their word not to enter Persian territory but they impugned the honor of the Persian Government. They stationed military posts near the frontier* and the foot of Agridagh. In reply to the protest of the Persian Government, they said an error had been made and finally when they saw that they could not make such excuses they said that military operations warranted such action and they had no other course to take. This excuse was not admissible in consideration of the cooperation which the Persian forces were lending.

Last summer the Turkish Government said to the Persian Government that the Kurds had made the Agridagh mountain their place of refuge, that they came to Persian territory whenever the Turkish troops started operations against them; and that

the

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*Mr. Ghayeghi explained in reply to my inquiry that by the words "near the frontier" "on the Persian territory" is implied.

the Turkish forces could not pursue them; that their operations were thus neutralised. They requested the Persian Government to cede to the Turkish Government the Little Agridagh (Ararat) region which belongs to the Persian Government, offering in return a tract of land on the other borders equivalent to what they asked.

They had made the same representations several years ago and the Persian Government had given a negative reply. Inasmuch as they insisted this time, holding it prodigiously important for their interests, although Agridagh is of paramount importance for the Persian Government itself, in the interest of amity with Turkey and to show good intentions, the Persian Government accepted this exchange proposition in principle, but did not deem it necessary to give to Turkey all of the land they were asking for.

In this connection we submitted a proposal to the Turks in which we took into consideration our own interests as much as possible and at the same time the needs of the Turks. In return for the Agridagh region we proposed that since all the border lines between the two countries are based on the watersheds of the mountains, and inasmuch as this principle has not been observed in two points in the delimination of the Turco-Persian frontiers, namely, in the Kotur (Qutur) area and the Bajarguch (Bahirka) valley, this principle be observed in the said two points now that we are changing the frontier in Agridagh and the watersheds be determined as the border lines. This operation involved the cession of certain lands in those two regions to the Persian Government.

This proposal of the Persian Government is entirely logical and is based on the principle that the frontier

line

line between the two countries should be natural everywhere and according to geographical exigencies. Another great advantage it has is that all our frontier disputes with Turkey may thus be settled and both sides relieved from trouble.

The Turkish Government does not consider the extent of land that we are prepared to cede as sufficient. On the other hand, they consider what we ask in return to be excessive. Now we are waiting for them to submit their definitive proposal in order that the negotiations may be followed up.

Latterly the Kurds have again made mutinous movements in the Turkish territory near the Persian borders. They came to Persian territory and encountered the Persian forces and were forced to return. The Turkish forces also engaged in conflict with them.

As to the rumors current that the Turkish forces have invaded the Persian territory or that they have collided with the Persian troops, they are untrue.

The Turkish Press still occasionally carries reports that in Persia the Kurds are helped against Turkey. These reports are entirely unfounded and the basis and object of these reports are not known.

* * * * * * * *

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

767.91

SEE 791.00/9 FOR #594

FROM Persia (Hart) DATED May 5,1931.

TO NAME 1—1172 o.f.o.

REGARDING: Lack of progress in Treaty negotiations between Turkey and Persia. Troublesome frontier developments have prevented Husrev Bey, Turkish Ambassador, from approaching Persian Government on the subject of the Treaty.

767.91/67

kn

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

891/ 767.91 /68

SEE 891.00/1531 FOR #710

FROM Persia (Hart) DATED July 1, 1931.
TO NAME

1—1172 GPO

REGARDING: Kurdish tribesmen driven by Turkish forces into Persian limits and joined by Kurds from within Persia attacked Persian troops near Maku in Azerbaijan in May.

kn

[illegible], [illegible],

No. [illegible]. July 1, [illegible].

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report information reaching me of renewed clashes between Kurdish tribesmen and Persian troops near Naku in Azerbaijan. The first of these skirmishes occurred in May.

In Tabriz itself some unrestrained was felt resulting in the city being picketed and patrolled as a protective measure against a pro-Soviet demonstration.

Severe fighting is reported to have taken place in the vicinity of Naku between Kurdish tribesmen and Persian troops.

It appears that Turkish forces drove a large number of tribesmen into Persian limits and these, being joined by certain Kurds from within Persia, numbered about 600 men. The Persian authorities were negotiating with these tribesmen when, about May 20, the latter made a surprise night attack on the Persian camp. The Persian troops lost heavily, but the tribesmen retired and took positions in the lower hills of Maku. Desultory fighting took place until May 27 when a more important indecisive action was fought and both sides retired. The Second Brigade of the Azerbaijan Division was chiefly engaged, under Serhang Mohammed Ali Khan.

Three aircraft from Teheran were employed and a large convoy of military stores was sent from the Capital. Turkish troops are said to be holding up to the frontier, if not even in Persian limits on the Lesser Ararat. The remainder of Azerbaijan is quiet and the Persian authorities are busy transporting Kurdish tribesmen to a distance from the frontier.

The official account of what occurred is given in the following proclamation issued by the General commanding Azerbaijan:

> Rebel Kurds at Ararat, who had fled at the beginning of spring after losing many people and abandoning all their sheep and animals, had concentrated at Elkhigan and Galajug, where some other rebel Kurds had joined them.
>
> Although their families had been made prisoners by the military at the beginning of spring, they themselves still refused to deliver up their arms and return to Persia. For that reason on May 19 the force at Maku, under Colonel Mohammed Ali Khan, commander of the second tib, left to punish them. During the night of May 20 they met the rebels at Gishlag Ben Khan and Hussahki and fighting began and lasted for eight days and nights. Although the rebels aided by their naturally strong positions which they had also fortified, resisted courageously they were at last driven out of their strong positions at Gishlag Ben Khan one after another, and driven back to their last positions of Elkhigan and Galajug

which

which are both very strong positions. They had further fortified these and here they opposed further resistance, but orders were given to attack the rebel center on these heights and at 5 a. m. on May 27. The troops attacked, drove the enemy from their trenches by 8:30 and at 11 a. m. they had occupied all the heights and had followed the enemy 12 miles towards Kiralar. The rebels were dismayed and abandoned all their animals sheep, tents, and food. The aeroplanes could later see no signs of the Kurds in any part of Kiralar.

The [illegible] of June 21 reproduced a telegram from Maku signed by General Mohtashami, Commander of the North-Western Division, and addressed to the Governor-General of Azarbaijan, reporting that on June 8 the Government forces who were sent to suppress the insurgents in the vicinity of Little Ararat attacked Hadji Ismail, his sons and followers in the neighboring mountains of Karaine. The recalcitrants suffered heavy losses; Hadji Ismail was wounded in his leg and side but managed to escape. The conflict lasted three days and the outlaws were completely defeated and dispersed.

I expect that in a few days I shall have some information direct from Azarbaijan on the troublesome situation on the return of Merrick D. Young who has been there for the last two weeks. I received a brief letter from him in which he indicated that there had been recent clashes between Persian authorities and alleged Soviet plotters, resulting in the loss of three lives.

Respectfully yours,

A true copy of the signed original.

Charles C. Hart.

Copy: E. I. C., Paris.

CCH/[illegible]

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

767.9115/69

SEE 767.9115/34 FOR #718

FROM Persia (Hart) DATED July 8, 1931

TO NAME

1—1172 o.r.o.

REGARDING:

Copy of interview with Colonel Kazem Khan Sayyah, head of the Frontier Security Commission on the Perso-Turkish boundary, concerning Perso-Turkish frontier troubles.

W1

Teheran, Persia,

July 8, 1931.

No. 718.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit as an enclosure

1/. a translation of an interview on the Perso-Turkish frontier troubles credited to Colonel Kazem Khan Sayyah, head of the Frontier Security Commission on the Perso- Turkish boundary where so many clashes have occurred in the last year between warlike Kurds and Turkish and Persian troops.

The statement carries the usual Persian evasion of facts in the beginning but becomes interesting immediately thereafter. "Nothing has taken place within my field worth mentioning," Colonel Sayyah says as a

preface

preface to his interview, and then immediately proceeds to show that there has been hardly a peaceful moment on the frontier since early spring.

Many times in the last weeks I have inquired of Persian Government officials regarding the situation in the vicinity of Little Mount Ararat. The answer always has been the same--complete tranquility with no possible likelihood of a rising. Now go on the head of the Frontier Commission to enumerate any number of skirmishes that have taken place in which the Kurds have been engaged both by Turkish and Persian troops.

The Sayyah interview is the usual Persian attempt to place all blame on the Turks. It will be noted that he tries at one place to show that the Turks have been negligent in protecting the frontier and at another that they have purposely held aloof from attacking the Kurds because of a desire to curry favor with them. To some extent I think this is true of both sides. Both Turks and Persians, I would say, would much prefer not to be compelled to deal too violently with those strong tribesmen who appear to have no fear of battle.

I find the interview principally of interest for its admissions, to which I have referred, of the activities which have been taking place in a region always officially reported to be tranquil.

In analysing the detailed statement of Colonel Sayyah, sight must never be lost of the fact that he is a Persian. Discounts and many of them, must therefore be applied. Persians never lose a battle. Every bout is a victory, according to the official communique, but

if

if it can be avoided no communique is issued in such cases. If all the Persian dead picked up from the battle-field were found to have bullets in their backs I have no doubt it could be shown that the Persian soldiers were inflicting dire punishment on the enemy while fleeing, kicking their pursuers in the stomachs with their heels, perhaps, or something like that.

I perceive that even today the official representative in Persia of a foreign government could make himself immediately persona non grata by unguarded reference to the invasion of Alexander the Great as a victorious march. No Persian was ever admittedly defeated unless it were by another Persian enjoying wider favor in the country.

Meanwhile no progress is apparent in the move to settle the frontier differences between Persia and Turkey. And Colonel Sayyah's criticism of a Government with which he asserts Persia is cooperating to put down the frontier troubles cannot make the settlement easier. I do give him credit, however, for making it just a little clearer as to what Turkey is asking from Persia. This he describes as a short passage across Persian territory, which looks much like a reasonable demand. But I have always understood from disinterested observers that Turkey's demand has from the beginning been a reasonable one.

Respectfully yours,

A true copy of the signed original.

Charles C. Hart.

Enclosure:

1. Translation of an interview with Colonel Kazem Khan Sayyah.

Copy to American Embassy, Constantinople.
CCH/r Copy to S.I.C., Paris.

Enclosure No. 1 with Despatch
No. 718, of July 8, 1931.

Translation of Purported Interview with Colonel Hazem Khan Sayyah, Head of Perso-Turkish Frontier Commission, Published in IRAN of July 7, 1931.

I have just arrived from Azerbaijan, remarked Colonel Sayyah, and will return in a few days after receiving necessary instructions. I am surprised to note how capable the people of Teheran are in fabricating unsound news. I, therefore, deny all the reports rife in this city in regard to alleged happenings in Azerbaijan, and I must say that nothing has taken place within my field worthy of mentioning. The Persian Government immediately responded to the call of the Turkish Government when last year the latter decided to suppress the Ararat insurgents, and requested the Persian Government to lend military co-operation. The Persian troops blocked the eastern roads to Ararat starting from Qezel Nish and passing through the Qozlou hills. Furthermore in order to prevent the Persian Kurds from joining hands with Turkish Kurds for ethnological reasons, the northwestern division of the Persian Army was ordered to shift all the Persian Kurds from the Persian borders into the interior of the country....In executing the above orders the Persian Government forces had to resort to arms and to suffer losses in lives because the Persian Kurds, excited by a feeling of ethnological sympathy, would not frequently submit without violence.

The case of Kaled Aqa Jelali serves as best evidence. He was loath to be sent away from the border and to quit co-operating with Turkish Kurds who were ravaging Danalou region. He, therefore, fought the Persian forces but was defeated and fled with Turkish Kurds to Turkish territory. It is to be regretted that in spite of the fact that the insurgents were being prosecuted in the interest of Turkey, the commander of Turkish troops gave asylum to the fugitive Kaled Aqa with all his clan consisting of 800 families and 5,000 livestocks to live in Bouralan.... The Persian forces none the less lent the Turkish troops such cooperation as was appreciated by commanders of the Turkish forces until the Ararat insurgents were dispersed.

Asked whether in his opinion the Ararat disturbances will longer occur and whether the victory of the Persian and Turkish troops is definitive, Colonel Sayyah replied in the following sense:

If

If the scheme in mind is fully enforced the Ararat trouble may be considered as ended. By this scheme I mean the following:

(1) The Turkish Government has decided to keep the Ararat zone always devoid of population and to prevent any of the Kurdish tribes to live in that area lest seditious elements may cause another incident.

(2) The Persian Government in its turn is shifting the inhabitants of the frontier further back into the interior of the country and does not allow the Persian Kurds to approach the borders.

(3) Close cooperation between both Governments.

(4) In order to have demarcation over Agridagh (Ararat) the Turkish Government proposed an exchange of lands in that region with the Persian Government. As we have been told, the Turkish Government asked for a passage in Persian territory across the Ozlu Valley to Agridagh (Ararat), a distance of 6 or 7 kilometers from the Turkish border on the Persian side. In return it agreed to cede another piece of land. The Persian Government in principle assented and, pending the termination of negotiations, the passage is at present being patrolled by both the Persian and Turkish troops. It goes without saying that the Persian Government will give definite countenance only when the Turkish expectations are limited to the passage in question and the mountain cliffs essential for protecting such passage, and also when the land offered in return is adequate. Otherwise it is not believed that the Persian Government will acquiesce in an exchange of territory.

In reply to inquiry regarding a rumor that a number of Ararat insurgents have fled to Persian territory where they are said to be devastating and committing outrages, the Colonel furnished the following explanations:

You doubtless know that after the termination of trouble in Ararat and the dispersion of insurgents, some of the ringleaders surrendered to the Persian Army and are now in Persia under custody. Others were dispersed and were it not because of the vigilance of our forces they would have by this time reassembled and regained strength. When the Ararat trouble was ended the Persian Army received a report to the effect that insurgents had fled to Persian territory and had centralized at Aq Goul, Qum and Kahlaq Houses. The circumstances were reported to the Turkish troops who were also notified of the

necessity

necessity to cooperate in the suppression of the fugitive mutineers.

The Persian forces encountered the outlaws on March 20, 1931, and drove them back to the Turkish frontier. If that frontier had been properly guarded by the Turks at that time the outlaws would not have crossed the border into Turkey, but would have been annihilated. The insurgents succeeded in escaping and concealing themselves in Gorji Dulagh and the surrounding winter resorts. Towards the end of April, 1931, they were reinforced by the local Kurds and led a night attack against the military post at Kara Hassan.

In this fight one regular was killed and several wounded. The recalcitrants invaded the Persian territory and sought refuge in the mountains. During the month of May reinforcements were sent and Turkish cooperation was requested. Before the Turkish forces had a chance to lend assistance the outlaws were dispersed on May 27 after suffering heavy losses. They fled to winter resorts in Pancharlou on the Araxes River.

On June 1 it was reported that a number of the insurgents had been seen in Chaldoran. A detachment was immediately despatched to Karaine (Kara-Aineh) and again the commander of Turkish forces was informed that Turkish cooperation was needed. The commander replied that the squadron at Bayezid had been furnished with appropriate instructions to be on guard on the border line on June 8. On that day the Persian forces attacked the insurgents and chased them as far as the Turkish border where unfortunately there was no Turkish garrison and consequently the insurgents fled. On June 9 they occupied the southern posts at Sheikh Salou (spelling uncertain). A conflict ensued. Our forces occupied Dehnavara and the outlaws were driven to the southern hills in the environs of Yekmaleh. It is reported that they are now in Asvieh in Turkish territory.

In reply to the question as to the cause of the Turkish policy of non-aggression towards the Kurdish insurgents, Colonel Sayyah said:

In so far as we know the Turkish frontier officials are, contrary to the past, endeavoring to curry favor with the Kurdish chiefs and are no longer causing them trouble. In this manner they desire to maintain security and frustrate future Kurdish insurrection. As I said it was as a result of Persian cooperation with the Turks that the Ararat insurgents invaded Persian territory causing us considerable loss of life and property. We had, therefore, reason to expect no kindness towards the insurgents on the part

of

of Turkey. However, since the real object is to establish security and tranquility in that region and to put an end to Kurdish controversy with our neighboring Government, Turkey, we will be happy to learn that the Turkish Government succeeds in winning their confidence of the Kurds and in winning their hearts and thus bringing them within bounds. At the same time it is to be hoped that they will be settled on regions distant from the border line and due care will be taken that they should not encroach upon Persian territory and cause losses to the inhabitants of villages in Persia.

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 867.9111/353 FOR Report #-

FROM Istanbul (Allen) DATED March 10,1932

TO NAME 1—1127 GPO

767.91/70

REGARDING: Turkish-Persian relations.
Statement made to press by Hosrev Bey, Turkish Ambassador to Persia, concerning the - and prospects of increased trade when Trebizond-Tabriz road is completed.

leb

Persia.

Hosrev Bey, Turkish Ambassador to Persia, arrived at Istanbul on February 20 and gave the press a glowing account of the "progress" realized by the Persians, of the cordiality of Turko-Persian relations and of the prospects of increased trade when the Trebizond-Tabriz road is completed some eighteen months hence. He gave no details regarding the recently-concluded frontier agreement but predicted the early conclusion of commercial, consular and postal and telegraphic conventions.

A Rosy Account of Turko-Persian Affairs

767.91

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Istanbul, November 7, 1932.

No. 207

SUBJECT: Turco-Persian Relations.

RECD DEPT. OF STATE NOV 29 32 DIV. COM. & REC.

LEGAL ADVISER
DEC 5 1932
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR DISTRIBUTION

TREATY DIVISION
DEC 5 1932
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
File
NOV 30 1932
DIVISION OF
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

767.91/71

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

767.91
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033.9167

Sir:

Today I gave a luncheon of eighteen at the Embassy in honor of the Persian Minister for Foreign Affairs, who arrived in Turkey on October 26th as the guest of the Turkish Republic, and who is about to return home late this week. He was accompanied by the Persian Ambassador, Sadek Khan Sadek, and there were also present the French Ambassador, the Mayor of Istanbul, Mouheddin Bey, his wife and daughter, Nedjmeddin Sadik, Deputy and proprietor of the important Istanbul newspaper, L'AKCHAM (published both in Turkish and French) and his wife, Monsieur and Madame Gindorf (he is President of the Belgian company controlling the tram lines of Istanbul), Miss Burns (dean of our Women's College here),

here), Mr. Shaw, and our newly arrived associates, Vice Consul Elting and his wife, and Assistant Commercial Attaché, Stebbins, and his wife. My purpose in giving this luncheon was to learn from the Persian Minister as much as he was willing to say about the new treaty just negotiated between his country and Turkey. He told me that the official communiqué yesterday issued by the Turkish Foreign Office is correct in
1/,2/ every detail, so a copy thereof is herewith enclosed. He further intimated that this is all that will be published thereon at this time. The local newspapers report that as a result of this official visit (in return for the visit last January to Teheran of the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, Tevfik Rüştü Bey,) a meeting of the President of the Turkish Republic with the Shah of Persia will be held sometime this summer on the Turco-Persian frontier. It is however generally believed here that this Near East edition of the Field of Cloth of Gold will not take place, because of difficulties sure to arise in details of protocol, etc.

During my recent visit to Ankara I was given to understand by several well-informed Turkish officials that Turkey is well satisfied with the results of their recent frontier adjustments with Persia, and especially in the facilities afforded to Turkish troops for keeping order because of the award to Turkey of territory lying about the base of Mt. Ararat. Because the nomadic tribes that used to retire into that (formerly Persian) territory after incursions into Turkey can no longer do so, the Turks believe they will be easily dealt with in future, because now they have no place to go so convenient or so safe as that section used to be for their purposes.

The Persian

The Persian Minister told me their Minister in Paris would soon be withdrawn because of his Government's policy that no Minister or Ambassador should remain more than five years away from his country. This does not affect his colleague here, Sadek Khan Sadek, who only presented his letters of credence May 29, 1931. The latter told me that, when his Government, sixty years ago, acquired the land and erected the building of his Embassy over in the Stamboul section of this city, it was quite a triumph for them, because theretofore no foreign Embassy or Legation was permitted on that side of the Galata Bridge. The Persian Embassy lies quite near to the Sublime Porte, entrance to the old Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. After many years' refusal, the Persians finally won Turkish consent to the establishment of their Embassy in Stamboul by urging that they were the only diplomatic mission then accredited to Turkey which was of the same Moslem faith with the Turks. This Stamboul Embassy today, comfortable as it is, compares very unfavorably with the really splendid new Persian Embassy in Ankara.

Respectfully yours,

Charles H. Sherrill

Charles H. Sherrill.

Enclosure:

1. Clipping from STAMBOUL, November 6, 1932, Istanbul.

2. Translation thereof.

710
CHS:on

Copy sent Teheran

Enclosure No. to Despatch No. 207

of November from the Embassy at Istanbul.

TRANSLATION:

STAMBOUL,
Istanbul, November 6, 1932.

Ankara, November 5th:- His Highness Mohammed Ali Khan Furugi, Persian Minister for Foreign Affairs, during his stay at Ankara has had several conversations with His Excellency Izmet Paşa, the Prime Minister, as well as with Tevfik Rüştü Bey, Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs.

A perfect harmony of ideas was established between them in the course of these conversations as regards their respective political points of view.

For the purpose of strengthening still further the cordial friendly relations existing between the two countries the great importance of contacts between the prominent friendly leading statesmen of the two friendly states has been realized, as well as the usefulness of more frequent personal contacts between the respective personalities.

These recent conversations have once more proved the considerable advantage of mutual understanding and close cooperation of the two nations in the political and economic fields.

During their stay at Ankara the Persian visitors were able to get a fair knowledge of all the manifestations of activity of the Kemalist régime, and they visited a large number of Turkish establishments and institutions.

In order to renew the treaty of amity and security of April 22, 1926, as well as the protocol-annex dated June 15, 1928, both Ministers for Foreign Affairs have signed today two treaties - one of friendship, and the other of neutrality, political and economic cooperation, as well as a provisory agreement concerning extradition.

Furthermore the exchange of the instruments of ratification took place simultaneously between the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Persian Ambassador at Ankara of the two treaties signed at Teheran, one relative to the delimitation of the frontier between Turkey and Persia, and the other concerning arbitration, conciliation and judicial settlement.

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Enclosure No. to Despatch No. 207

of November from the Embassy at Istanbul.

STAMBOUL,
Istanbul, November 6, 1932.

Turquie et Perse

Communiqué officiel

Ankara, 5.— S. A. Mohammed Ali Khan Furugi, ministre des affaires étrangères de Perse a eu, durant son séjour à Ankara, divers entretiens avec S. E. Ismet pacha, président du conseil, ainsi qu'avec Tevfik Ruchtu bey, ministre des affaires étrangères de Turquie.

Au cours de ces entretiens, il a été établi une parfaite communauté de vues politiques entre eux.

En vue de renforcer encore davantage les relations de cordiale amitié existant entre les deux pays, a été constaté l'importance considérable de contacts entre les grands dirigeants amis des deux Etats amis, de même qu'on a remarqué qu'il serait utile de voir se multiplier les contacts des personnalités respectives.

Les récents entretiens ont démontré encore une fois l'intérêt considérable d'une compréhension mutuelle et d'une étroite collaboration des deux nations dans les domaines politique et économique.

Les hôtes persans ont pu faire, pendant leur séjour à Ankara, une connaissance intime de toutes les manifestations d'activité du régime kémaliste, et ils ont visité un grand nombre d'établissements et d'institutions turques.

Dans le but de renouveler le traité d'amitié et de sécurité du 22 avril 1926 ainsi que son protocole annexe portant la date du 15 juin 1928, les deux ministres des affaires étrangères ont signé aujourd'hui deux traités, dont l'un d'amitié et l'autre de neutralité, de coopération politique et économique, ainsi qu'un arrangement provisoire concernant l'extradition.

Il a été en même temps procédé, entre le ministre des affaires étrangères de Turquie et l'ambassadeur de Perse à Ankara, à l'échange des instruments de ratification des deux traités signés à Téhéran, dont l'un relatif à la délimitation de la frontière entre la Turquie et la Perse et l'autre concernant l'arbitrage, la conciliation et le règlement judiciaire. »

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Teheran, November 12, 1932.

No. 1278.

Subject: Turco-Persian Treaty Relations: New Treaties Signed at Ankara.

TREATY DIVISION
DEC 21 1932
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEC 15 32

FOR DISTRIBUTION - Yes No

767.91/72

767.91

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 16 1932
DIVISION OF
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

DEC 22 1932

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

Post-war Turco-Persian treaty relations, I have the honor to recall, were initiated by the treaty of perpetual peace and benevolent neutrality signed at Teheran on April 22, 1926. This was one of the so-called 1925-1928 group of treaties and protocols which completed the earlier (1921) efforts of the Soviet Government to effect a rapprochement between the three independent Middle Eastern states of Turkey, Persia and Afghanistan as a complement to rapprochement between them and Soviet Russia.

This basic Turco-Persian treaty was supplemented two years later, at Turkish instance, by the protocol signed

signed at Teheran on June 15, 1928, in which particular emphasis was laid on a mutual desire for "close collaboration in the economic domain"; and by the convention, dealing with frontier security and control measures, signed at Ankara on April 9, 1929.

Finally, there were signed at Teheran on January 23, last (my despatch No. 1029 767.9115/43 of January 28) an accord settling the century old Turco-Persian frontier question and a treaty of arbitration. Exchanges of ratifications of these two last mentioned agreements have now been effected at Ankara by Persian Foreign Minister Foroughi, whose prospective visit to the Turkish capital was reported in my despatch No. 1223 500 C 111/697 of September 7, 1932.

Coincident with the official announcement of these exchanges, was one reporting the signature of:

"a) A Treaty of Friendship, replacing the treaty of 1926, defining in general terms the reciprocal relations of the two countries;

"b) A Treaty containing the clauses of the Treaty of 1926 relative to security and neutrality, and the general dispositions of the Protocol of June 15, 1928; and

"c) A Modus Vivendi to have effect until the conclusion of an Extradition Treaty."

These announcements have been acclaimed by the local press as "a further evidence of the new Turco-Persian friendship and community of interest" and favorably commented on by my Turkish colleague. Personally, too, I see in them a strengthening of the rapprochement which resulted in the earlier Middle

Eastern

Eastern accords; and I shall follow with interest already locally bruited reports to the effect that it is the hope of the three Middle Eastern states which were parties to the earlier accords that Iraq, newly admitted to membership in the League of Nations, may also be brought by similar treaties into this Middle Eastern bloc.

Respectfully yours,

Charles C. Hart.

Copy to E.I.C., Paris.

File No. 710 x 715.

GW/PE

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Teheran, December 15, 1932.

No. 1304.

Subject: Transmitting Official Texts of New Turko-Persian Treaties of Security and Friendship.

TREATY DIVISION
JAN 21 1933
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEPT. OF STATE DIV. COM. & REC.
JAN 12 33
PM REC'D

FOR DISTRIBUTION
Yes No

767.91/73

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JAN 13 1933
DIVISION OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

FILED
JAN 24 1933

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to my despatch No. 1278 of November 12, 1932, discussing briefly post-war Turko-Persian treaty relations and reporting the signature at Ankara on November 5, last, of two new treaties--one of security and one of friendship--between the two countries.

Copies of the French language texts of the two new treaties, as officially communicated to and published in
1/ the local press of today's date, are enclosed. They were presented yesterday to the Persian Majlis by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The latter, it will be recalled, had personally signed the new treaties when in Ankara on his return journey from

attending

attending the September General Assembly of the League of Nations. There follows an account of the Minister's remarks when presenting them to the Majlis for ratification:

> His Highness spoke with eloquent eulogy of Perso-Turkish friendship, recalling in enthusiastic terms the exceptionally warm welcome received during his recent visit to Ankara from His Excellency the Ghazi, the Ministers, the President of the Chamber, the journalists and the entire Turkish people. He concluded by declaring that he did not believe that there existed elsewhere in the world two peoples so closely and sincerely united as those of Persia and Turkey.

The new Treaty of Friendship is short, consisting of but four articles, and follows--except for omission of the conventional arbitration clause, which as between the two countries is covered by the special treaty of January 23, 1931--the lines of Persia's so-called post-capitulatory treaties of friendship. Its object is declared to be: "To reestablish, in a new Treaty of Friendship, the dispositions of the articles of their Treaty of Friendship and Security of April 22, 1926, concerning the general relations of the two countries." Its four articles may be recapitulated as follows:

> Article 1 provides for inviolable peace and sincere and perpetual friendship.
>
> Article 2 accords reciprocal most-favored-nation treatment to diplomatic and consular representatives in accord with the principles of international law.
>
> Article 3 envisages the regulation, in accord with the same principles, of "consular commercial, customs and navigation relations as well as conditions of residence and sojourn."
>
> Article 4 provides for entry into force upon exchange of ratifications at Teheran and makes no provision for cancellation or expiration.

The

The new Treaty of Security, consisting of eight articles, is a shortened and amended version of the above-mentioned treaty of April 22, 1926. Such of the earlier treaty's articles as are applicable are repeated verbatim. Thus articles 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 9 of the 1926 treaty become Articles 1, 2, 3, 5, 7 and 8 of the new. The remaining two articles of the new treaty--Articles 4 and 6--are taken verbatim from the Protocol (of June 15, 1928) to the original 1926 treaty.

The effect of the sum total of the whole I venture to describe as the reconfirmation of a status of benevolent neutrality as between the two states.

Respectfully yours,

Charles C. Hart.

Enclosure:

1. Text of two new treaties between Turkey and Persia.

Copy to E.I.C., Paris.

File No. 710.

GW/PE

Enclosure No. 1 to Despatch No. 1304 of December 15, 1932, from the Legation at Teheran.

No 1808 Vendredi 16 Décembre 1932 — 25 Azar Mâh 1311 — HUITIÈME ANNÉE

ADMINISTRATION
TEHERAN
Rue Arbab Kei-Khosrow,
No 6. (Kiabane Nadiri)
TELEPHONE No. 576
Adresse Télégraphiques
"Le Messager - Téhéran"
Directeur—Propriétaire:
François-Melek-Aaram

Le Messager de Téhéran

(publie les dépêches de toutes les sources en déclinant toute responsabilité quant a leur teneur)

Seul journal en Perse publiant le même jour, en français et en anglais les nouvelles du monde entier.
Paraissant tous les jours, excepté le mardi et samedi.

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Organe d'informations politiques et commerciales de la plus stricte impartialité.

Texte officiel communiqué par le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères.

TRAITÉ
ENTRE
L'EMPIRE PERSAN et la RÉPUBLIQUE TURQUE

Animés du désir de resserrer les liens de sincère amitié si heureusement existant entre Eux.

Et considérant la nécessité de déterminer les conditions concrètes de leurs rapports politiques et économiques,

Ont résolu de renouveler leur Traité d'Amitié et de Sécurité du 22 avril 1926 (1er Ordibehecht 1305). et ont à cet effet désigné pour Leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir:

SA MAJESTÉ IMPÉRIALE LE SCHAH DE PERSE

Son Altesse Mirza Mohamed Ali Khan Foroughi, Ministre des Aff. Etrangères;

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE TURQUE:

Son Excellence le Docteur Tevfik Rustu Bey, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, Député d'Izmir;

LESQUELS, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs reconnus en bonne et due forme sont convenus des dispositions suivantes:

Article 1er. En cas d'une action militaire dirigée contre l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes par une ou plusieurs Puissances tierces, l'autre Partie Contractante s'engage à observer la neutralité vis-à-vis de la première.

Art. 2. Chacune des deux Parties Contractantes s'engage à ne se livrer à aucune agression vis-à-vis de l'autre militaires contre l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes. violeraient la neutralité de l'autre Partie en vue d'utiliser son territoire pour des passages de troupes, armes, munitions de guerre ou pour des fournitures de vivres, bestiaux et n'importe quelles choses susceptibles de servir à la guerre ou enfin pour le passage des troupes battant en retraite; ou en vue d'exciter et de soulever les populations du territoire neutre dans le but de les employer à leurs fins, ou bien d'opérer des reconnaissances militaires sur ledit territoire, cette Partie devra s'opposer par les armes à ces actions pour sauvegarder sa neutralité.

Art. 4. Au cas où l'une des deux Parties Contractantes serait l'objet d'une action d'hostilité de la part d'une ou de plusieurs tierces Puissances, l'autre Partie Contractante déploiera tous ses efforts pour remédier à la situation. Si, malgré ces efforts, la guerre devenait un fait accompli, les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engagent à examiner de nouveau la situation soigneusement et dans un esprit de bienveillance dans le but de parvenir à trouver une solution conforme à leurs intérêts supérieurs.

Art. 5. Les deux Parties Contractantes s'engagent à ne point admettre sur leur territoire la formation ou le séjour d'organisations ou de groupe- collaboration ainsi que la question ou libre transit à travers les territoires des deux Parties et celle de l'établissement des moyens de communication toute sorte entre les deux Pays seront étudiés soigneusement par les délégués spécialistes compétents qui seront désignés de la part des deux Hautes Parties Contractantes.

Art. 7. Il est entendu qu'en dehors des engagements mutuels pris dans le présent Traité, chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes conserve son entière liberté d'action en ce qui concerne ses relations avec de tierces Puissances.

Art. 8. Le Présent Traité sera ratifié et les ratifications en seront échangées le plus tôt possible à Téhéran.

Il entrera en vigueur immédiatement après l'échange des ratifications et aura la durée de cinq années. Si le Traité n'est pas dénoncé par l'une ou l'autre des Hautes Parties Contractantes six mois avant l'expiration de ladite période de cinq années, il sera considéré comme ayant automatiquement sa durée de validité une année en plus, la dénonciation ne pouvant toujours produire ses effets qu'après l'expiration d'un délai de six mois.

EN FOI DE QUOI, les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé le présent Traité et y ont apposé leurs sceaux.

FAIT à ANKARA en double exemplaire le cinq novembre mil neuf cent trente-deux.

(S) **Dr. T. Rustu**
(S) **M. A. Foroughi**

Traité d'Amitié
ENTRE
La Perse et la Turquie

SA MAJESTÉ IMPÉRIALE LE SCHAH DE PERSE:

Son Altesse Mirza Mohamad Ali Khan Foroughi, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères,

LE PRÉSIDENT DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE TURQUE:

Son Excellence le Docteur Tevfic Rustu Bey, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, Député d'Izmir,

LESQUELS, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs, reconnus en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des dispositions suivantes:

Art. I. Il y aura paix inviolable et amitié sincère et perpétuelle entre l'Empire de Perse et la République Turque ainsi qu'entre les ressortissants des deux pays.

Art. II. Les Hautes Parties Contractantes conviennent que les représentants diplomatiques et consulaires de chacune d'Elles continueront à recevoir sur le territoire de l'autre, à charge de réciprocité, le traitement consacré par les principes et la pratique du droit commun international, traitement qui, en tout cas et également sous conditions de réciprocité, ne pourra être moins favorable que le traitement accordé aux représentants diplomatiques et consulaires de la nation la plus favorisée.

Art. III. Les Hautes Parties Contractantes sont d'accord pour régler les relations consulaires, commerciales, douanières et de navigation entre leurs pays ainsi que les conditions de la résidence et du séjour des ressortissants de chacune d'Elles sur le territoire de l'autre, par des conventions conformes aux principes et à la pratique du droit commun international et sur la base d'une parfaite réciprocité

Rustu Bey, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, Député d'Izmir;

LESQUELS, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs reconnus en bonne et due forme sont convenus des dispositions suivantes:

Article 1er. En cas d'une action militaire dirigée contre l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes par une ou plusieurs Puissances tierces, l'autre Partie Contractante s'engage à observer la neutralité vis-à-vis de la première.

Art. 2. Chacune des deux Parties Contractantes s'engage à ne se livrer à aucune agression vis-à-vis de l'autre ni à ne faire partie d'aucune alliance ou entente politique, économique ou financière conclue par une ou plusieurs Puissances tierces et dirigée contre l'autre Partie ou contre la sécurité militaire et navale de son Pays.

Chacune des deux Parties Contractantes s'engage en outre à ne pas participer à n'importe quelle action hostile dirigée par une ou plusieurs Puissances tierces contre l'autre Partie.

Art. 3. Au cas où une ou plusieurs Puissances tierces procédant aux actes d'hostilité et aux opérations jet d'une action d'hostilité de la part d'une ou de plusieurs tierces Puissances, l'autre Partie Contractante déploiera tous ses efforts pour remédier à la situation. Si, malgré ces efforts, la guerre devenait un fait accompli, les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engagent à examiner de nouveau la situation soigneusement et dans un esprit de bienveillance dans le but de parvenir à trouver une solution conforme à leurs intérêts supérieurs.

Art. 5. Les deux Parties Contractantes s'engagent à ne point admettre sur leur territoire la formation ou le séjour d'organisations ou de groupements ayant pour but de troubler la paix et la sécurité de l'autre pays ou de changer son Gouvernement ainsi que le séjour de personnes ou de groupements projetant de lutter par propagande ou par tout autre moyen contre l'autre Pays.

Art. 6. Les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes sont d'accord pour régler dans le plus bref délai possible les conditions de leur étroite collaboration dans le domaine économique. Il reste entendu que le choix et le règlement des moyens de la réalisation de cette ment sa durée de validité une année en plus, la dénonciation ne pouvant toujours produire ses effets qu'après l'expiration d'un délai de six mois.

EN FOI DE QUOI, les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé le présent Traité et y ont apposé leurs sceaux.

FAIT à ANKARA en double exemplaire le cinq novembre mil neuf cent trente-deux.

(S) **Dr. T. Rustu**
(S) **M. A. Foroughi**

Traité d'Amitié

ENTRE

La Perse et la Turquie

L'EMPIRE DE PERSE

et

LA RÉPUBLIQUE TURQUE

Egalement animés du désir de resserrer les liens d'amitié et de fraternité heureusement existant entre eux,

Ayant convenu de rétablir, dans un nouveau Traité d'Amitié, les dispositions des articles de leur Traité d'Amitié et de Sécurité du 22 Avril 1926, concernant les relations générales des deux Pays, ont, à cette fin, désigné pour leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir:

ment sous conditions de réciprocité, ne pourra être moins favorable que le traitement accordé aux représentants diplomatiques et consulaires de la nation la plus favorisée.

Art. III. Les Hautes Parties Contractantes sont d'accord pour régler les relations consulaires, commerciales, douanières et de navigation entre leurs pays ainsi que les conditions de la résidence et du séjour des ressortissants de chacune d'Elles sur le territoire de l'autre, par des conventions conformes aux principes et à la pratique du droit commun international et sur la base d'une parfaite réciprocité

Art. 4. Le présent Traité sera ratifié et l'échange des instruments de ratification aura lieu à Téhéran le plus tôt que faire se pourra. Il entrera en vigueur avec l'échange des ratifications.

EN FOI DE QUOI, les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé le présent Traité et y ont apposé leurs sceaux.

FAIT en double à ANKARA le cinq novembre mil neuf cent trente-deux.

(S): **Dr. T. Rustu**
(S) **M. A. Foroughi**

2—15 Décembre 1932

Les Radios de Paris

15 Décembre 1932

Paris. Après des débats dramatiques qui durèrent de longues heures et malgré les efforts courageux et répétés de Herriot en vue d'imposer la

bre le gouvernement a dé

Bruxelles. Le conse
a décidé à l'unanimité d
paiement du 15 décembr
Unis.

Pour une raison de

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Istanbul, December 15, 1932.

No. 260

SUBJECT: Turco-Persian Treaty.

TREATY DIVISION
JAN 21 1933
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR DISTRIBUTION

Enclosure #2 to M.D.
Hsv

JAN 12 33

JAN 24 1933
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Ltr Hsv
JAN 13 1933
DIVISION OF
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

767.91

767.91/74

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

1/ I beg to forward herewith a copy of the treaty between Turkey and Persia which has today appeared for the first time in the public press. I had several talks both at Ankara and Istanbul with Feroughi Khan, the Persian Minister for Foreign Affairs during his recent visit to this country as the guest of the Turkish Republic. On two occasions he personally expressed to me his gratification that all the differences that existed between Turkey and his country, and especially that of their mutual boundaries, had finally been adjusted. He also spoke handsomely

FILED
JAN 27 1933

of

of what he called Turkey's evident desire to work for general peace and mutual understanding between all the countries in the Near East.

Respectfully yours,

Charles H. Sherrill

CHARLES H. SHERRILL.

Enclosure:

1. Translation of Treaty of Amity between Turkey and Persia

COPY SENT E. I. C. PARIS

710.
CHS:fm

Enclosure No. 1 to Despatch No. 260

of December 15, 1932, from the Embassy at Istanbul.

TRANSLATION:

LE JOURNAL D'ORIENT,
Istanbul, December 15, 1932.

TREATY OF AMITY BETWEEN TURKEY AND PERSIA.

The Turkish Republic and the Persian Empire, equally desirous of strengthening the bonds of friendship and fraternity which so happily exist between them, have decided to fix again by a new Treaty of Amity the provisions provided by the articles of their Treaty of Amity and Security of April 22, 1926, which deals with the relations between both countries, and have appointed to this end their Plenipotentiaries:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE TURKISH REPUBLIC:

His Excellency Dr. Tevfik Rüstü Bey, Minister for Foreign Affairs; Deputy of Izmir;

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE SHAH OF PERSIA:

His Highness Mirza Mohamed Ali Khan Feroughi, Minister for Foreign Affairs;

who, after exhibiting to each other their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following provisions:

Article 1.

There shall be inviolable peace and sincere and perpetual friendship between the Turkish Republic and the Persian Empire as well as between the nationals of the two countries.

Article 2.

The High Contracting Parties agree that the diplomatic and consular representatives of either country shall receive in the territory of the other, on condition of reciprocity, the treatment consecrated by the principles and practice of common international law, treatment which in every case, and likewise on condition of reciprocity, shall not

not be less favorable than that granted to the diplomatic and consular representatives of the most favored nation.

Article 3.

The High Contracting Parties agree to settle, by means of conventions in conformity with the principles and practice of common international law and on the basis of complete reciprocity, consular, commercial, customs and shipping relations between their countries as well as the residence and sojourn conditions of their respective nationals in the territory of the other country.

Article 4.

The present Treaty shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification exchanged at Teheran as soon as possible. It shall enter into effect upon the exchange of ratifications.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty and have affixed their seals thereto.

Made in duplicate at Ankara on the fifth of November nineteen hundred and thirty two.

(s) M.A. FEROUGHI. (s) DR. T. RUŞTU.

er

Enclosure No. 2 to Despatch No. 260

of December 13, 1932 from the Embassy at Istanbul.

TRANSLATION:

LE JOURNAL D'ORIENT,
Istanbul, December 15, 1932.

TREATY BETWEEN TURKEY AND PERSIA.

The Turkish Republic and the Persian Empire, animated with the desire of strengthening the bonds of sincere friendship which so happily exist between them and taking into consideration the necessity of determining the concrete conditions of their political and economic relations, have decided to renew their Treaty of Amity and Security of April 22, 1926 (1st ordibehecht 1305), and have appointed to this end as their Plenipotentiaries the following:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE TURKISH REPUBLIC:

His Excellency Dr. Tevfik Rüştü Bay, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Deputy of Izmir;

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE SHAH OF PERSIA:

His Highness Mohamed Ali Khan Feroughi, Minister for Foreign Affairs;

who, after exhibiting to each other their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following provisions:

Article 1.

In case of military action directed by one or more third Powers against one of the High Contracting Parties, the other Contracting Party pledges itself to maintain neutrality toward the first Party.

Article 2.

Each Contracting Party pledges itself never to engage in any aggression against the other or to participate in any alliance or political, economic or financial understanding concluded by one or more third Powers against the other Contracting Party or against the military and naval security of its country. Each Contracting Party moreover pledges

pledges itself never to participate in any hostile action whatsoever which might be directed against the other by one or more third Powers.

Article 3.

Should one or more third Powers, engaging in hostile actions and military operations against one of the High Contracting Parties, violate the neutrality of the other Party with a view to using the latter's territory for the passage of troops, arms, war munitions or food supplies, live-stock, or no matter what goods for army use, or finally for its retreating troops; or with a view to stirring up and rousing to revolt the population of the neutral territory with a view to employing it for their own ends, or engage in military reconnaissance in that territory, this Party in order to safeguard its neutrality shall oppose such actions with armed resistance.

Article 4.

Should one of the Contracting Parties become the object of hostile action on the part of one or more third Powers, the other Contracting Party shall use all its efforts to remedy the situation. Should, however, inspite of such efforts, war become an accomplished fact, both Contracting Parties pledge themselves to examine carefully the situation once more and in a spirit of good will with a view to finding a solution conformable to their higher interests.

Article 5.

The two Contracting Parties pledge themselves not to admit in their territory the formation or sojourn of organizations or groups aiming at disturbing the peace and security of the other country or at overthrowing its government, nor the sojourn of individuals or groups whose aim is to fight against the other country by propaganda or any other means.

Article 6.

The two Contracting Parties agree to settle with the shortest possible delay the conditions for a close collaboration in the economic field. It is understood that the choice and settlement of the means of realization of such collaboration, as well as the question of free transit across the territories of both Parties and of establishing all kinds of means of communication between the two countries, shall be examined by competent specialist delegates designated by the High Contracting Parties.

Article 7.

It is understood that apart from the mutual obligations assumed

assumed by virtue of the present Treaty, each High Contracting Party retains its entire liberty of action as regards its relations with third Powers.

Article 8.

The present Treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications thereof exchanged at Teheran as soon as possible.

It shall enter into effect immediately after the exchange of ratifications and shall have a duration of five years. Should the Treaty not be denounced by one of the two High Contracting Parties six months prior to the expiration of the said five year period, it shall be considered as valid automatically for another year, its denunciation only being possible following the expiration of a period of six months.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty and have affixed their seals thereto.

Made at Ankara in duplicate on the fifth day of November nineteen hundred and thirty two.

(s) M.A. FEROUGHI. (s) DR. T. RÜŞTÜ.

er

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 891.9111/320 FOR #1317

FROM Persia (Hart) DATED Jan. 10, 1933

TO NAME 1—1127 GPO

REGARDING:

Perso-Turkish treaties signed at Ankara November 5, 1932.

Ratification of - by Persia.

767.91/75

Wi

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BUREAU OF INDEXES AND ARCHIVES

767.91

a) Perso-Turkish Treaties Ratified.

The National Consultative Assembly ratifies the treaties concluded between the Imperial Persian Government and the Turkish Republic, one consisting of four articles and the other eight, both signed at Ankara, on Aban 14, 1311 (November 5, 1932), and authorizes the Government to exchange ratifications.

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

767.91/76

SEE 790h.9115/1 FOR #103

FROM Persia (Hornibrook) DATED June 11, 1934
TO NAME

I—1127 GPO

REGARDING: Arbitration of Perso-Afghan boundary by Turkish Government.

Summarizes protocol providing for - and comments on relations among Afghanistan, Persia, Turkey and Soviet Russia.

Wi

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

767.91/177

SEE ~~891.001 P 15/108~~ FOR #309

FROM Turkey (Skinner) DATED June 29, 1934
TO NAME

1--1127 GPO

REGARDING:
Visit of the Shah of Persia to Turkey.

Report on -. Improved relations between the two countries.

wi

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 891.001 P 15/111 FOR #151

FROM Persia (Hornibrook) DATED July 21, 1934

TO NAME 1—1127 GPO

767.91 /78

78

REGARDING:

Visit of the Shah of Persia to Turkey.

Comments on results of -, especially as concerns relations between the two countries. Discusses possibility of negotiation of a four power pact to include, Persia, Turkey, Iraq and Afghanistan.

Wi

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

767.91/79

SEE 891.9111/359 FOR #163

FROM Persia (Hornibrook) DATED July 27, 1934

TO NAME

1—1127 o.p.o.

REGARDING:

Visit of the Shah to Turkey.

Issuance of special medal by the Turkish Government.Telegram to the Shah from Kemal Pasha.Speech of the Foreign Minister on the visit.Publication entitled LA PERSE printed by the Turkish Government.

Wi

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

767.91/80

SEE 891.9111/360 FOR #176

FROM Persia (Hornibrook) DATED Aug.10, 1934

TO NAME 1—1127 ofo

REGARDING: Alleged alliance between Turkey and Persia whereunder Turkey will support Persia's claims to oil fields in Iraq and sovereignty over Bahrein.

Alleged customs alliance.

Alleged agreement whereby Persian officers will be sent to Turkey for training.

W1

b) Foreign Comment. The ETTELA'AT of July 28 reproduced in translation an article from the DAILY EXPRESS of June 20 reporting the conclusion of an alleged alliance between Turkey and Persia whereunder Turkey was held to have

76.7.91

have undertaken to support Persia's long-mooted claims to frontier oil fields in Iraq and to sovereignty over Bahrein. The DAILY EXPRESS further claimed that Persia has concluded a customs alliance with Turkey whereby Persian commodities will be shipped to the Mediterranean via Turkish seaports and Turkish commodities via the Persian Gulf; that the Persian Army, including Road Guards, the Navy and the Air Force will number 100,000 units; that Persian naval officers should hereafter be sent to Turkey to receive training; and that all Persian naval orders will hereafter be placed in consultation with the Turkish Ministry of the Navy.

767.91 891.20

The ETTELA'AT categorically denied all these reports, and on July 31 carried a similar article from AL ETTEHAD of Beirut dated July 5, 1934, along the same lines as the article in the DAILY EXPRESS, alleging that Turkey has assumed a mandatory influence over Persia with the object of curtailing western influence in the East, with the comment that such reports were entirely absurd, false and malicious.

Comment: In commenting privately on these reports, the Turkish Embassy states that the subjects of discussion between the Shah and his suite and the Gazi and the Turkish authorities covered in general the entire field of the relationships between the two countries, leaving to the ensuing months the working out of definite agreements.

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Teheran, September 12, ~~1934~~.

No. 205.

Subject: Perso-Turkish Relations.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 22 1934
DIVISION OF
WESTERN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
OCT 18 1934

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 16 1934
DIVISION OF
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

FILED
OCT 23 1934

767.91
767.91/81

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that the withdrawal of the claims of Persia for a seat on the Council of the League of Nations in favor of Turkey has not only strengthened the bonds of friendship and good will between these two middle eastern nations, but has demonstrated in no uncertain terms that the recent visit of the Shah to Ankara has not been without practical results.

Perhaps I could do no better than to quote the following from the SETAREH YE DJEHANE as typifying the present viewpoint on this subject of the average Persian in both official and private life:

> It is with the greatest pleasure and sincerity that Persia withdraws her application for a seat on the Council to the end

that

that Turkey may encounter no difficulty in obtaining it. Persia had a seat on the Council for three years, whereas Turkey, being a new member of the League, has not heretofore been represented on the Council. For this reason Persia most willingly gives way to Turkey and there is no doubt that Persian representatives will lend all their support to the end that Turkey may succeed. For they know only too well that Persia and Turkey are nowadays one soul in two bodies and that they will exert every possible effort to defend their mutual interests. This startling rapprochement is unquestionably the result of His Imperial Majesty's recent trip to Turkey.

Respectfully yours,

Wm H Hornibrook

Wm. H. Hornibrook.

File No. 710.

WHH/PE

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Teheran, September 12, 1934.

No. 205.

Subject: Perso-Turkish Relations.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 23 1934
DIVISION OF
WESTERN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

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RECEIVED
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1934 OCT 16 AM 10 53
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AND RECORDS

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To Chief Field
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767.91/81

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
OCT 20 1934

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 16 1934
DIVISION OF
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir:

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OCT 23 1934

that Turkey may encounter no difficulty in obtaining it. Persia had a seat on the Council for three years, whereas Turkey, being a new member of the League, has not heretofore been represented on the Council. For this reason Persia most willingly gives way to Turkey and there is no doubt that Persian representatives will lend all their support to the end that Turkey may succeed. For they know only too well that Persia and Turkey are nowadays one soul in two bodies and that they will exert every possible effort to defend their mutual interests. This startling rapprochement is unquestionably the result of His Imperial Majesty's recent trip to Turkey.

Respectfully yours,

Wm H Hornibrook

Wm. H. Hornibrook.

File No. 710.

WHH/PE

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

767.91/82

SEE 891.20/86 FOR #226

FROM Persia (Hornibrook) DATED Sept.26, 1934

TO

NAME

1—1127 o.r.o.

REGARDING: Visit of the Shah of Persia Turkey.

Statement of the Turkish Charge that nothing concrete was accomplished by the -.Comments on military relations between the two countries.

Wi

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

767.91/83

SEE 891.9111/367 FOR #266

FROM Persia (Hornibrook) DATED Nov.16, 1934

TO NAME

1—1127 ors

REGARDING: Perso-Afghan boundary differences.

Arrival in Teheran of the Turkish Mission assigned to arbitrate -, Statement of the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs concerning relations between Turkey and Persia.

Wi

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 929. Teheran, October 30, 1936.

Subject: Arrival in Teheran of a Turkish Delegation to Negotiate Agreements with Iran.

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC ADVISER
DEC 2 1936
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

767.91/84

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To Treasury
Dec 5, 1936
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Department of State

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Commercial Office (A-C/O)
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Istanbul
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 25 1936
DIVISION OF
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

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The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform the Department of the arrival in Teheran on October 27, 1936, of a Turkish delegation for the announced purpose of negotiating a number of agreements with the Iranian Government. The press of Teheran has been devoting much attention to the Turkish mission during the past two weeks, calling attention to the excellent relations which have existed between the two countries for some time, and emphasizing that the agreements about to be entered into will enable

both

both countries to progress along the lines of material advancement. A thoroughly favorable atmosphere for the negotiations has thus been created.

The personnel of the Turkish delegation has been announced, as follows:

President: Jemal Husnu, Deputy from Balu;
Delegate: Monsieur Kemal, Minister Plenipotentiary;
Delegate of the General Staff: Colonel Fatin Chefik;
Delegates of the Ministry of Economics:
Messieurs Fuad and Heyreddin, Counsellors to the Turkofis;
Delegate of the Ministry of Agriculture:
M. Chefik, Director of the Serotherapeutic Institute of Pendik;
Delegate of the Ministry of the Interior:
Jemal Tevfik, Divisional Director of the Public Security;
Delegates of the Foreign Office:
M. Fevzi, of the Commercial Department,
M. Arif Hikmet of the Third Division,
M. Jura, former Consul at Tabriz,
M. Hakki Atesh, accountant.
Chief of Secretariat: Refki Refik.

The purposes of the mission to the extent that they have been made known thus far are:

1.- To engage in pourparlers respecting the improvement of the Tabriz-Trebizond road. The possibility of the construction of a railway from Tabriz to Trebizond is not excluded.

2.- To conclude an agreement respecting <u>assistance judiciaire</u>, which I gather to mean the reciprocal granting of the privileges of the courts of one country to the indigent nationals of the other; and an agreement for the extradition of guilty persons.

3.- To discuss the question of Iranian adhesion to the Turkish-Yugoslav Opium Trade Monopoly Institute.

FE

It would be surprising if the Turkish delegation should not also do its utmost to facilitate a settlement of the boundary dispute between Iran and Iraq, and so clear the way

<u>for</u>

for the perfection of the four-power Near-Eastern Pact.

It may also be presumed that in connection with the improvement of the Tabriz-Trebizond route, the granting of transit trading and port facilities by Turkey will be discussed.

Respectfully yours,

Gordon P. Merriam,

Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

File No. 710-Triplicate.

GPM/PSC

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Teheran, November 13, 1936.

No. 936.

Subject: The Turkish Mission to Iran.

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ASSISTANT SECRETARY
OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 9 1936
DIVISION OF
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

767.91/85

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

With reference to despatch No. 184 929 of October 30, 1936, which related to the arrival of a special Turkish mission in Teheran for the purpose of negotiating several agreements, I now have the honor to

1/ enclose a translation of a press interview accorded
2/ by M. Jemal Hüsnü, a translation of remarks exchanged by the Iranian Foreign Minister and the chief of the
3/ Turkish delegation at a banquet, and a translation of the remarks exchanged by the Iranian Minister of Finance and M. Hüsnü at the commencement of the work.

DEC 14 1936

These

These remarks were characterized by their warm cordiality. It may be remarked that in his toast at the banquet, M. Hüsnü included Her Imperial Majesty, the wife of the Iranian Foreign Minister, and the ladies present. This is perhaps the first time in the history of Iran that a toast, in effect "to the ladies", has been offered at an official occasion of this nature.

The work of negotiation has had a slow beginning owing to the incessant round of entertaining for the Afghan Minister of War last week. Some or all of the members of the Turkish mission attended each and every one. The Secretary of the Swedish Legation said that one of the Turkish members excused himself from further conversation on the ground that he had to talk business with a fellow-delegate. "We go to parties every afternoon and every night, we sleep all morning, so the only chance we have to do business is during the parties themselves."

On November 9, the Delegation left Teheran for Mazanderan where, it is said, it will visit the railway and industries in general, and will be present at the Turkoman Derby to be held in the presence of the Shah and the Crown Prince on November 13.

Respectfully yours,

Gordon P. Merriam,

Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

Enclosures:

1. Translation of Press Interview Accorded by M. Jemal Hüsnü.
2. Translation of Speeches Exchanged.
3. Translation of Remarks Exchanged.

Copy to American Embassy, Istanbul.
File No. 710.

GPM/JEM

TRANSLATION from LE JOURNAL DE TEHERAN of October 30, 1936.

Enclosure No. 1 to Despatch No. 936 of November 13, 1936, from Legation at Teheran.

PRESS INTERVIEW

ACCORDED BY THE CHIEF OF THE TURKISH DELEGATION

OCTOBER 29, 1936

Yesterday, at 3 p. m., M. Mass'oudi, Deputy, and Director of the JOURNAL DE TEHERAN and the ETTELA'AT, went to the residence of the Turkish Delegation to welcome the guests of Iran.

The interview was extremely cordial, and M. Jemal Hüsnü, with great frankness, made the following statements which we reproduce below:

For several days we have been in the beautiful and great "dilruba" capital of this friendly country. We are infinitely touched by what the press, full of attentions, has published in our regard. We are infinitely grateful for the great hospitality and delicate friendliness of which we have been the object on the part of all those whom we have had the pleasure of knowing since our arrival on the soil of this brother country.

It is superfluous to repeat the great interest which Turkey has in everything touching Iran and the Iranian Nation. For this reason, there is not a single Turk who does not closely follow the movements and bounds toward progress of the Iranian people in both political and social domains, and who does not have his share of joy and pride in each achievement of the Iranian people.

We are happy that upon us has fallen the honor to come to Iran to see, at close hand, the grandiose work of His Imperial Majesty the Shahinshah.

The work of progress and reconstruction achieved under the powerful aegis, and thanks to the genius of His Imperial Majesty Reza Shah Pahlavi, is truly astonishing. The institutions and achievements which it has been given to us to see and admire on our road may be compared advantageously with their like in the Occident.

The two great Chiefs who, by a miracle of history, have placed themselves, almost at the same time, at the heads of the two sister nations, have opened up, in the new destiny of the two nations, new fields and wide horizons.

In order to be able to grasp the extent of the depth, and fertility of the source from which Turco-Iranian friendship springs, it is sufficient to recall the speech made by His Imperial Majesty the Shahinshah at the time of his friendly visit to Ankara, which filled with joy the heart of the entire Turkish nation.

I repeat them here with profound respect:

> "There exist between Turkey and Iran very sincere ties, and the very basis of these ties is so strong that this friendship is protected from any shock which might occur in the future. The two brother and neighboring peoples, deriving support from one another in confidence, will carry out their sacred duty to continue, unceasingly, their efforts to work along progressive lines for the propagation of civilization and to serve the cause of universal peace."

We are here merely to negotiate and conclude conventions and agreements tending to regulate relations in various fields, possible owing to the unshakable friendship which exists between the two brother-peoples. I may even say that the instruments we are about to negotiate and conclude will merely serve to put in writing the spirit of harmony and concord with which the two nations are animated.

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The least commentary upon these statements seems out of place.

Our viewpoints are absolutely identical, for they are based and rest upon reciprocal understanding.

And when the chief of a mission speaks with this honesty and frankness, it is already an obvious sign of certain agreement in safeguarding common interests.

- - -

GPM/JEM

TRANSLATION from LE JOURNAL DE TEHERAN of November 1, 1936.

Enclosure No. 2 to Despatch No. 936 of November 13, 1936, from Legation at Teheran.

SPEECHES EXCHANGED BY THE IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER AND THE CHIEF OF THE TURKISH DELEGATION AT THE IRAN CLUB ON OCTOBER 30, 1936

At the conclusion of the banquet the Foreign Minister said:

Excellencies, Ladies, Gentlemen:

If I speak upon this occasion, it is only to discharge a double duty which is particularly dear to me. First I wish to welcome the honorable delegation of a friendly, neighboring country which has done us the honor of coming to Iran to seal, in an atmosphere of pure brotherhood, and by cordial understandings, the traditional friendship uniting the two countries. I am sure that during the entire period of its sojourn in Teheran, the honorable Turkish Delegation will not find itself on foreign soil, and that the welcome which we hold for it, as it springs from our hearts, is warm and ardent.

I also hasten to salute, in the honorable Turkish Delegation, the representatives of a great and noble country which, under the wise and enlightened leadership of an illustrious Chief, has known how to walk the road to progress with giant strides and which has made a great name for itself in the world concert.

Iran and Turkey, united by many ties in the past, have never known such prosperous and serene days in the history of their relations. To whom do we owe this happy outcome, if not to our two great and illustrious Chiefs, whose farseeing minds have realized the necessity of mutual understanding between our two countries. In fact, desirous of contributing to the maintenance of world peace through the cordial collaboration of the two countries, in this part of the world which is justly considered as the cradle of civilization, they have given themselves the happy task of uniting them by intimate and indissoluble bonds.

It is needless to say that the conclusion of the agreement of 1932 relating to the fixing of the frontier line and that of the treaty of the same year have definitely put an end to all the conflicts which were tarnishing the relations of good neighborliness between our two countries, and have laid the foundations of close Irano-Turkish collaboration in the political domain, and in the cultural and economic field.

It is to cause this splendid task to be achieved that the honorable Turkish Delegation is with us tonight, and I am firmly convinced that, thanks to the spirit of harmony and good will with which the two Parties are animated, the success of the conversations is assured in advance.

In

In this conviction I raise my glass to the health of His Excellency Atatürk, the illustrious Chief of the noble friendly nation, as well as to that of the honorable President and members of the Turkish Delegation.

His Excellency Jemal Hüsnü, President of the Delegation, replied:

Excellencies, Ladies, Gentlemen:

In addressing you, I consider it an agreeable duty first of all to express to Your Excellency my thanks for the warm words He has just spoken regarding our Delegation.

Since entering upon the soil of friendly Iran, our Delegation has everywhere been the object of a warm and cordial welcome and showered with kind attentions. Surely, such a welcome and such attentions can come only from the heart. As Your Excellency has just said, the sentiments felt here by the Delegation are exactly those which it would feel in its own country, and it is its duty to emphasize this with profound gratitude.

What it has been given to us to see and note during the few days we have been in this beautiful capital, has deeply impressed us, and we are full of admiration for the constructive effort exerted with great success by the brother-people in all fields of national activity, and we feel a just pride in the progress achieved under the powerful aegis of the August Chief, His Imperial Majesty Reza Shah Pahlavi and thanks to his creative genius.

It is incontestable that after having given a new direction to the destinies of their countries, our illustrious chiefs have opened up, in the history of the relations of the two countries whose interests are joint, a new era with wide horizons and of collaboration in all fields of peaceful achievement.

In fact, on the occasion of the happy event which was constituted by the visit of His Imperial Majesty the Shahinshah, a visit which filled with keen joy the heart of the whole Turkish nation and which has there left an ineradicable memory, our great chief Atatürk, in his speech of welcome to his great Friend and August Brother, emphasized that the Turkish Republic had made of Iranian friendship one of the essential principles of its policy. Atatürk added:

> "Thanks to Your Imperial visit, the friendship of our two sister nations is certainly one of the happiest results for civilization and humanity. Our two nations, which have no other purpose than to progress in peace and good understanding, indubitably consider it a glorious duty to serve at the same time the cause of universal peace."

As Your Excellency has just said, the conventions

signed

signed at Ankara in 1932 mark the prelude to fertile collaboration between the two countries.

The Turkish Delegation considers itself very fortunate in having come to the friendly capital to bring about the conventions and arrangements destined to regulate, in certain fields, the relations so happily existing between the two countries, whose foundations have already been laid by preparatory negotiations.

I share entirely the conviction of Your Excellency that, being given the spirit of harmony and good will which animated the two Parties, our conversations can only terminate in a happy result.

I raise my glass to the health and happiness of His Imperial Majesty the Shahinshah and of his August Family, to the prosperity of the friendly and sister Iranian Nation. I also raise my glass to the health of Your Excellency and to that of Madame Samii. I beg of you, Excellency and Gentlemen, to join me in drinking also to the health of the ladies who, by their presence, heighten the brilliance of this splendid gathering and who symbolize so worthily the social reforms due to the genius of our two illustrious Chiefs.

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GPM/ JEM

TRANSLATION from LE JOURNAL DE TEHERAN of November 4, 1936.

Enclosure No. 3 to Despatch No. 936 of November 13, 1936, from Legation at Teheran.

REMARKS EXCHANGED BY THE IRANIAN MINISTER OF FINANCE AND THE CHIEF OF THE TURKISH DELEGATION AT THE FIRST MEETING ON OCTOBER 31, 1936.

- - - - -

Davar, Minister of Finance, said:

Excellencies, Gentlemen:

Happy--one cannot be more--for the honor which has devolved upon me to open the work of the present Commission, I have the great joy to say that thanks to the high wisdom and the clearsighted spirit of our two illustrious Chiefs, the indissoluble ties of friendship and brotherhood uniting the two friendly Countries, become stronger and stronger, and we are now here, on the point of seeking the means of very close collaboration in economic-juridical fields, which respond to the higher interests of the two Parties.

Although the problems to be solved are many and complex, I am convinced that the mutual desire to develop our economic relations guarantee us complete success, and that good will for cooperation, with which we are both animated, will enable us to find practical formulae for contributing to the prosperity of the two countries.

His Excellency Jemal Hüsnü, Chief of the Turkish Delegation, replied:

Excellencies, Gentlemen:

At the moment when the work of this Commission commences, I wish to say to you that my joy is twofold owing to the honor which has devolved upon me in being designated by my Government to head the Turkish Delegation, and because it has been given to me to negotiate with a Delegation presided over by Your Excellency and to the formation of which the Government of the friendly Country, as I well know, has devoted the greatest care.

Our two illustrious Chiefs, His Imperial Majesty Reza Shah Pahlavi and His Excellency Atatürk, have raised the edifice of Turko-Iranian friendship on a strong and indestructible foundation. It is in the shadow of this structure that we are called, in our work, to add the modest contribution of the spirit of harmony and good will which must animate us.

The instruments which it is our task to negotiate and sign are intended to regulate the relations already existing between the two Countries, which flow from the interdependence which the exigencies of the common life of the Nations impose.

Nevertheless,

Nevertheless, the community and solidarity of the interests of the two Countries not only give a very special significance to our task, but are of a nature to oblige us to envisage, from this time forward, the process of the collaboration of the two Nations in the ordering of relations susceptible of rapidly developing their prosperity and even in seeking the solution of certain questions related thereto.

I share in equal measure the conviction of Your Excellency that the good will for cooperation with which the two Delegations are imbued, will facilitate the work of our commission, which will fully discharge the delicate task with which it has been entrusted.

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GPM/ JEM

10605

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 1041. Teheran, April 22, 1937.

Subject: Signature of Treaty between Iran and Turkey relating to Transit Facilities, Aerial Communications and Veterinary measures.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
MAY 28 1937
DIVISION OF
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

JUN 21 1937
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The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that LE JOURNAL DE TEHERAN on April 21, 1937, carried an item stating that on April 20, 1937, at 5:00 p.m. new treaties were signed at the Iranian Foreign Office between Turkey and Iran in regard to Transit Facilities, Air Communications and Veterinary Measures.

The Iranian Minister of Foreign Affairs signed on behalf of Iran while Cemal Husnu and Kamal Köprülü signed on behalf of the Turkish Government.

The French texts of the agreements will be for-

warded

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warded to the Department as soon as they are available.

Respectfully yours,

Gordon P. Merriam,

Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

File No. 710-Triplicate.

JSM/PSC

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 891.9111/427 FOR #1015

FROM Iran (Merriam) DATED March 17, 1937

TO NAME

1-1127 GPO

767.91/87

REGARDING: Irano-Turkish conventions signed on March 14.
Reports concerning -:
Convention for Frontier Security
Convention for Judicial Assistance (Cooperation)
Convention for Extradition
Telegraph and Telephone Convention
Common Customs Station Convention
Convention of Establishment (Residence)

lec

2) Irano-Turkish Conventions Signed.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon of March 14, as reported in the IRAN on March 15, the following six conventions were signed at the Foreign Office by the Plenipotentiaries of the Imperial and Turkish Governments:

1. Convention for Frontier Security.
2. Convention for Judicial Assistance (Cooperation).
3. Convention for Extradition.
4. Telegraph and Telephone Convention.
5. Common Customs Station Convention.
6. Convention of Establishment (Residence).

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The Minister for Foreign Affairs, E. Samiy, signed all of the treaties on behalf of the Imperial Government. The Minister of Justice, Dr. A. Matine Daftary, Acting Finance Minister Mahmoud Bader, and Acting Minister of Posts and Telegraphs Mohammad Hakimi, each signed the convention relating to his own Department. Turkish signatories were Mr. Djemal Hüsnü, First Delegate, and Mr. Kemal Koprulu, Second Delegate.

Comment

Comment: The Turkish Mission arrived here on October 27, 1956, and all of its members have been the guests of the Iranian Government during the entire period of their sojourn. The gradual departure of certain members has already been reported in previous press reviews.

The texts of the agreement s will be submitted as soon as they become available.

C) DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

LEGAL ADVISER
JUN 24 1937
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

No. 1046. Teheran, May 3, 1937.

Subject: Recent Conventions concluded between Iran and Turkey.

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC ADVISER
JUN 22 1937
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

To the Field
In U. S. A.
Copy to Embassy, Istanbul.

TREATY DIVISION
JUN 19 1937
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUN 12 1937
DIVISION OF
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
1937 JUN 11 PM 1 50

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

FILED
JUN 25 1937

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767.91/86

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to refer to despatch No. 1041 of April 22, 1937, concerning the recent conclusion of several conventions between Iran and Turkey and to
1/ enclose herewith a translation of a joint statement by the Iranian Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Chief of the Turkish Delegation which appeared in the press of Teheran on April 23, 1937. There is also
2/ enclosed herewith a suggested translation of remarks exchanged by these two officials at a banquet held on the same date.

The

1/

The second and last section of the Turkish Delegation left Teheran on April 25 to return to Ankara.

The texts of the conventions have not yet been made public but will of course be transmitted to the Department as soon as they appear.

It is apparent from the tone of the enclosures that Irano-Turkish relations, which have been excellent for some time past, have hardly ever been better than at present.

CONFIDENTIAL

Attention is invited to that portion of the joint statement which says:

> "In addition to the conventions above-mentioned, the two parties have come to an agreement on certain questions relating to the common interests of the two countries, having as their purpose the development of cooperation between them."

This phraseology may have reference to informal understandings on minor matters, or it may indicate that conversations have taken place with a view to the conclusion of more important agreements at some later time. In this connection, a Secretary of the Turkish Embassy informed me some months ago, when the negotiations for the conventions just signed were in progress, that the latter would form a basis for further agreements. The nature of these he did not divulge.

It is understood that the maintenance of the Turkish Delegation at this capital during the past six months has been at the expense of the Iranian Government.

Respectfully yours,

Gordon P. Merriam,
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

Enclosures:

1.- Statement of the Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
2.- Translation from Le Journal de Teheran, April 25, 1937; "Banquet in Honor of the Turkish Delegation".

File No. 710-Triplicate.
GPM/PSC

Enclosure No. 1 with despatch
No. 1046 dated May 3, 1937
From the Legation at Teheran.

Translation
From the Journal de Teheran, April 23, 1937.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPERIAL MINISTRY
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The negotiations initiated some time ago between the Imperial Government and the Turkish Delegation have terminated successfully and the following conventions have been signed:

1.- Convention of establishment.

2.- Convention relating to the security of the frontier zone and to the settlement of incidents and disputes arising in the said zone.

3.- Convention for "judicial assistance" in civil and commercial matters.

4.- Treaty of extradition and "judicial assistance" in criminal cases.

5.- Agreement regulating the operation of Turkish and Iranian customs houses to be established on the frontier.

6.- Special agreement concerning the establishment of certain telegraph and telephone lines.

7.- Aviation convention.

8.- Agreement with a view to facilitating and increasing the transit and transportation of merchandise and travelers by the route Trebizond-Tabriz-Teheran and vice versa.

9.- Veterinary convention.

10.- Treaty of Commerce and navigation.

In addition to the conventions above-mentioned, the two parties have come to an agreement on certain questions relating to the common interests of the two countries, having as their purpose the development of cooperation between them. During these negotiations, an atmosphere of sincerity and frank collaboration denoting sentiments of friendship and cordiality reigned between the two parties, and the exchanges of views between the representatives of the two Governments took place in the conviction of the necessity of consolidating the fraternal bonds uniting the Iranian and Turkish Peoples.

Needless

Needless to say, thanks to the conclusion of these new conventions, the relations of friendship and cordiality between Iran and Turkey, born of the clearsighted minds and the potent wills of the two Illustrious Chiefs of the two sister Nations, will be founded upon unshakable foundations and will develop Irano-Turkish cooperation and collaboration in every field.

Signed: Sami'i,
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Cemal Hüsnü Taray,
President of the Turkish Delegation.

Enclosure No. 2 in despatch
No. 1046 dated May 3, 1937
From the Legation at Teheran.

Translation

From LE JOURNAL DE TEHERAN, April 25, 1937.

A BANQUET IN HONOR OF THE TURKISH DELEGATION.

On the occasion of the departure of the Turkish Delegation, which will leave Teheran today, H.E.Sami'i, Minister for Foreign Affairs, gave Friday evening, the 23rd, a banquet at the Iran Club in honor of H.E.Cemal Hüsnü Taray, President, and the members of the Turkish Delegation.

H.E. the President of the Council of Ministers, members of the diplomatic corps, and directors at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, were present at this banquet, at the conclusion of which H.E.Sami'i delivered the following speech:

"Excellency:

"The Delegation you have so worthily headed has just completed its task. After having strengthened even more the bonds of friendship which existed between our countries, it is going to leave our capital. Thus, with a joy mingled with certain feelings of sadness, I permit myself to address to you these few words.

"My joy comes from the fact that I see around this table sincere and cordial friends of whom I am one, congratulating you for your success in the achievement of your task, and my feelings of sadness are due to the fact that the purpose of our meeting this evening is to bid you adieu. But has it not been said that there is no rose without its thorn?

"Mr. President, in returning to your country you will carry with you a series of treaties and conventions. These are the fruits of our collaboration, and they form new proofs of the friendship and brotherliness which so happily exist between our Nations. About a month ago, when some of these diplomatic instruments were signed, I had the honor to say to you and to His Excellency Mr. Ambassador Akaygen, that the work we had just accomplished was not only the consequence of the treaty of friendship which exists between Iran and Turkey, but also the faithful reflection of the sincere friendship and the indissoluble brotherhood which exists between our illustrious Chiefs of State.

"It is, in fact, in execution of the firm will of these two Geniuses who, respectively, preside over the destinies of our Nations, that we have taken part in running up the edifice which we have just seen so happily terminated.

"Mr. President, you have been the great pioneer of this magistral edifice, and I have only to thank you for the sincere desire for collaboration with which you were always animated during our negotiations; by your talent, tact, and the sentiments with which you and your compatriots were animated towards the sister Nation, you have been able to avoid the difficulties which ordinarily do not fail to arise in diplomatic negotiations. Fortunately, the reciprocity of these sentiments

has

has largely contributed to the end that our action with a view to strengthening the relations of friendship between our two countries might be developed in an atmosphere of affectionate confidence and thus prepared for the happy issue of our common enterprise.

"It is also an agreeable duty for me to speak to His Excellency Mr. Kemal Köprülü in order to say to him how fruitful and salutary has been his collaboration with you and the Iranian Delegation, collaboration which has been one of the essential factors in the success of our work. I thank him from the depths of my heart and ask him to convey to his absent collaborators my most cordial sentiments.

"Mr. President, you can be certain that the proverb which says 'far from sight, far from mind', will not be the truth so far as you are concerned. For in leaving Iran you will leave an unforgettable memory, and this memory will be all the more deeply impressed upon the heart of Iran because you have contributed to the opening up of a fine and happy page in the history of the relations between Iran and Turkey. I hope that henceforth these new pacts, strengthening even more our bonds of friendship, will be inscribed in letters of gold following this glorious page.

"Permit me, then,to raise my glass to the happiness of the Illustrious Ataturk, to the fruitful collaboration of our Countries, to the prosperity of the Turkish Nation, the friend of Iran, and to the personal health of Your Excellency."

H.E. Cemal Hüsnü Taray spoke and replied in the following terms:

"Excellency:

"I thank You with all my heart for the friendly words You have just spoken in my regard, with regard to my colleague Kemal Köprülü and the Turkish Delegation.

"The documents we have just signed are not only, as Your Excellency has so well brought out, destined, as their nature and object might cause one to believe, to regulate juridically and economically the relations of the two sister and neighboring Nations, but they have a bearing and significance which is even wider, since they have issued from the spirit of cordial understanding which our Illustrious Chiefs, united by sincere friendship and indissoluble brotherliness, have created between the two countries.

"It is in this cordial and fraternal atmosphere, so happily maintained by all the leading persons of the Friendly Country and by our distinguished and eminent Representative, His Excellency Akaygen, Ambassador of Turkey, that our conversations have taken place.

"All those who have taken part in the realization of the accomplished work have, in all phases of the negotiations, given incontestable proofs of their sincere desire to follow faithfully the path traced by our Illustrious Chiefs. This is why the documents drawn up and signed in a spirit of mutual and perfect understanding which I have the joy to carry away

with me, respond to the best interests of our two Countries.

"Mr. Minister:

"I wish particularly to emphasize the eminent part which Your Excellency has played in the elaboration and conclusion of these documents and I believe it my duty, at the risk of running counter to Your modesty, to do hommage to Your penetrating intelligence, to the illuminating knowledge which You have placed with such generosity at the service of the accomplished work.

"Thanks to this the difficulties inherent in this kind of negotiation have been easily overcome.

"Your smile, Your good humor, Mr. Minister, moreover provided an agreeable atmosphere in which our conversations took place.

"It is also very pleasant for me on this occasion to thank His Excellency Bader, Vice President of the Iranian Delegation, whose mastery and competence notably contributed to the success of our conversations. We shall always remember his assistance, full of tact and suppleness, which he unceasingly gave us.

"My thanks go also to all the other members of the Iranian Delegation, our dear friends, who have given so largely of their precious contribution to our work and whose qualities of heart and mind we have appreciated on many occasions.

"Excellency, You have just been kind enough to congratulate me on the success I have obtained in performing my mission. But surely this success was assured only because of our common efforts in a spirit of frank and productive collaboration. Thus I permit myself to address to You, in my turn, Excellency, my warmest and most sincere congratulations.

"At this moment, my heart is equally divided by two contradictory feelings. But is not life itself made up of these contradictions? On the one hand I am deeply joyful at having ended happily the mission confided to me; on the other hand my heart is full of sadness at the thought that I am about to leave this Friendly Country and its beautiful Capital.

"During our sojourn, it has been possible for us to see, to study and to appreciate at their high value the reforms and progress achieved by the Iranian people under the high and benevolent direction of His Imperial Jajesty the Shahinshah Pahlavi, reforms and progress all of which emphasize the ardent impulse of the Friendly Country for a future of grandeur and prosperity.

"Before these magnificent achievements, obtained in such a short space of time, we have felt the same pride as that which fills the heart of every Iranian.

"For me it has been a special joy to see at close hand the educational institutions, the minute care which is being devoted to educate the young generations, who are eager to

learn and to know. I have thus had a very clear vision of the increasingly brilliant future which the August Sovereign is preparing for the glorious people of Iran.

"Excellency:

"On the point of leaving this beautiful country, of separating from the precious friendships I have acquired during my sojourn, and which do me great honor, Your words on the subject of our departure are for me a great consolation. The friendships, the precious memory of whom I shall carry away, will always remain living in my heart. It is memories of this kind which spangle with gold the fabric of an ephemeral life. It will always be for me a cause of great pride and joy that upon me devolved the honor of having collaborated by means of the documents which have been signed, in the strengthening of the ties of friendship and brotherhood between our two peoples. Like Yourself, Mr. Minister, I am sure that the new pacts will strengthen even more the bonds existing between the two countries, which aspire to consecrate their efforts to productive work in maintaining and consolidating peace. It remains for me, Excellency, to askYou to convey to His Majesty's Government our feelings of gratitude for the generous hospitality with which we have been loaded down during our sojourn amidst the brother people and for the delicate attentions of which we have not ceased to be the object.

"I raise my glass to the happiness of the August Sovereign, His Majesty the Shahinshah Pahlavi, to the happiness of His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince, to that of the Imperial Dynasty and to the prosperity of the Sister Nation, of the glorious Iranian Nation, to the more and more fruitful cooperation of our Countries.

"I raise my glass to the personal health of Your Excellency and to that of Madame Sami'i.

"I beg of you, Mr. Minister, to be good enough to allow me to raise my glass also to the health of all the guests at this table who, during our sojourn, have honored us with their unforgettable friendship."

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The occasion lasted until one o'clock in the morning in particularly cordial and sympathetic surroundings.

GPM/PSC

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 1067. Teheran, May 31, 1937.

Subject: Transmitting Copies of two Agreements concerning Communications between Iran and Turkey, signed at Teheran on March 14 and April 20, 1937, respectively.

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ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE
JUL 10 1937

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In U. S. A.
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JUL 12 1937

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JUL 9 1937
DIVISION OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

TREATY DIVISION
JUL 14 1937
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE

767.91

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of two agreements between Iran and Turkey relating to communications, as published in the MESSAGER DE TEHERAN of May 25, 1937. One, dealing with telegraph and telephone matters, was signed at Teheran on March 14, 1937. The other, which has to do with roads, was signed at Teheran on April 20, 1937. Both agreements are in the French language.

In

In the event that the Department finds it necessary to have English translations, the Legation will be glad to prepare and forward them.

Respectfully yours,

Gordon P. Merriam,

Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

Enclosures:

Clipping from the MESSAGER DE TEHERAN, of May 25, 1937, entitled "Accord Spécial entre l'Empire de l'Iran et la Republique Turque concernant l'Etablissement de Certaines Lignes Télégraphiques et Telephoniques".

File No. 870-Triplicate.

GPM/PSC

ACCORD SPECIAL

ENTRE

l'Empire de l'Iran et la République Turque

Concernant l'Établissement de Certaines Lignes Télégraphiques et Téléphoniques.

***

Sa Majesté Impériale le Schahinschah de l'Iran

d'une part et

Le Président de la République Turque

d'autre part,

Animés du désir de développer les communications télégraphiques et téléphoniques entre les deux pays, ont décidé de conclure un Accord concernant l'établissement de certaines lignes télégraphiques et téléphoniques et l'amélioration de celles déjà existantes et ont nommé, à cet effet, pour leurs plénipotentiaires:

Sa Majesté Impériale le Schahinschah de l'Iran :

Son Excellence Monsieur Enayatollah Samiy, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères.

et

Son Excellence Monsieur Mohammed Hakimy, Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat au Ministère des Postes, Télégraphes et Téléphones;

Le Président de la République Turque

Son Excellence Monsieur Cemal Hüsnü Taray, ancien Ministre, Député à la Grande Assemblée Nationale et ancien Délégué permanent à la Société des Nations.

et

Son Excellence Monsieur Kemal Köprülü, Ministre Plénipotentiaire; LESQUELS, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des dispositions suivantes :

ARTICLE I. Le Gouvernement iranien et le Gouvernement turc s'engagent à améliorer, chacun sur son propre territoire, au cours de l'année 1937, la ligne télégraphique existant entre Makou et Bayazit et à la doubler par un second fil de réserve. Les stations de Tabriz et de Bayazit ou Erzouroum seront munies de tous les appareils nécessaires modernes.

ART II. Des Bureaux Télégraphiques et postaux de frontière seront établie dans le local prévu par l'Accord des douanes mixtes de frontière signé à Téhéran, le 14 mars 1937.

Ils seront munie d'appareils téléphoniques automatiques pour relier directement les deux pays.

ART. III. Les deux Gouvernements sont d'accord pour relier également le réseau télégraphique iranien au réseau télégraphique turc entre Kotour et Van.

Les Administrations des P. T. T. des deux pays règleront d'un commun accord les modalités de l'application des dispositions du présent article.

ART. IV. Les deux gouvernements sont d'accord pour prendre toutes mesures nécessaires en vue de relier leurs réseaux téléphoniques au plus tard jusqu'à la fin de l'année 1939.

Ils fixeront, selon les résultats des études qui seront effectuées à ce sujet par les Administrations respectives des P.T.T. des deux pays, le point de la frontière et la date précise à laquelle cette liaison devra être réalisée.

ART. V. Chacun des deux Gouvernements donnera, pour le transit des radiogrammes destinés aux pays avec lesquels ses stations de radio n'ont pas de liaison directe, la préférence aux radio-stations de l'Autre, en tant que celle-ci puisse remplacer, à condition égale, tant au point de vue technique qu'au point de vue tarifaire, les radio-stations intermédiaires actuellement utilisées.

Les modalités de l'application des dispositions du présent article seront fixées d'un commun accord par les Administrations intéressées des deux Gouvernements.

ART VI. Le présent accord sera soumis aux formalités constitutionnelles de chacune des Parties Contractantes et l'accomplissement des dites formalités en sera communiqué par note à l'autre partie.

Il entrera en vigueur quinze jours après la remise de la dernière note.

Les instruments constatant l'accomplissement des formalités constitutionnelles, seront échangés à Ankara

tollah Samiy, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères;

Pour le Gouvernement de la République Turque :

Son Excellence Monsieur Camal Hüsnü Taray, ancien Ministre, Député à la Grande Assemblée Nationale et ancien Délégué permanent à la Société des Nations.

et

Son Excellence Monsieur Kemal Köprülü, Ministre Plénipotentiaire; LESQUELS, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins-pouvoirs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des dispositions suivantes :

ART I. Le Gouvernement Impérial de l'Iran et le Gouvernement de la République Turque s'engagent à construire, à réparer et à entretenir, chacun sur son propre territoire, la route de Trabzon - Tabriz - Téhéran de façon à permettre aux moyens de transport d'y circuler régulièrement et aisément.

ART. 2. Chacune des Deux parties Contractantes assurera, sur son prepre territoire, par un service approprié disposant d'un nombre suffisant de moyens de transport motorisés, avec les conditions requises pour le besoin du trafic, le transport régulier des voyageurs et des marchandises sur la route Trabzon-Tabriz et éventuellement sur la route Tabriz - Téhéran.

ART. 3. Les Services qui seront chargés, par les Hautes Parties Contractantes, d'assurer, sur la route visée par l'article 2, le transport régulier des voyageurs et des marchandises, se mettront en contact pour règler, d'un commun accord, toutes les questions relatives au bon fonctionnement du transport, notamment en ce qui concerne les horaires, la correspondance le trafic et le passage de la frontière ainsi que la possibilité, pour leurs moyens de transport, de continuer, dans l'intérieur du territoire de l'autre partie, la route visée par l'article premier.

ART. 4. Dans le but de faciliter et d'intensifier le transport de marchandises et de voyageurs sur la route prévue à l'article premier, chacune des deux Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engage, dans la mesure du développement du trafic sur cette route, à assurer l'établissement, sur son propre territoire et aux points les plus convenables de la dite route, des hôtels, des garages et des ateliers de réparation.

les Deux Parties Contractantes feront le nécessaire pour simplifier les formalités et mesures administratives et notamment celles qui concernent la visite douanière et le contrôle de passeports auxquels est soumis le transport de voyageurs et de marchandises.

ART. 7. Les Deux Gouvernements établiront, d'un commun accord, au plus tard dans les 4 mois qui suivront la date de la signature du présent accord, un programme en vue de réaliser le plus tôt possible les questions prévues aux articles 1,2,4 et 6.

Ils exécuteront dans les délais fixés par le dit programme les décisions qui y seront arrêtés.

ART. 8. Le présent Accord sera soumis aux formalités constitutionnelles de Chacune des Deux Parties Contractantes et l'accomplissement des dites formalités sera communiqué par note à l'autre Partie.

Il entrera en vigueur à partir de la date de la remise de la dernière note.

Il restera en force tant qu'il n'aura pas été dénoncé par l'une des Hautes Parties Contractantes.

Cette dénonciation ne pourra pas avoir lieu avant le premier Janvier 1941 et ne produira l'effet qu'une année après sa notification, à l'autre Partie.

Toutefoir, si à partir de la deuxième année de la mise en application du programme visé par l'article 7 du présent accord, la quantité des marchandises passant par le bureau mixte des douanes prévu par l'accord signé en date du 14 Mars 1937 n'atteint pas un chiffre minimum annuel de 6000 tonnes, chacune des deux Parties Contractantes aura, en tout temps, la faculté de se délier, avec un préavis de 6 mois, des engagements et obligations découlant de cet Accord.

Les instruments constatant l'accomplissement des formalités constitutionnelles seront échangés à Ankara aussitôt que faire se pourra.

En foi de quoi, les plénipotentiaires des deux Parties Contractantes ont signé le présent Accord.

Fait à Téhéran, en double Exemplaire, en français, le 20 Avril 1937.

seront munies de tous les appareils nécessaires modernes.

ART II. Des Bureaux Télégraphiques et postaux de frontière seront établie dans le local prévu par l'Accord des douanes mixtes de frontière signé à Téhéran, le 14 mars 1937.

Ils seront munie d'appareils télégraphiques et d'un personnel suffisant pour en assurer le bon fonctionnement de façon à ce que la ligne télégraphique Tabriz-Bayazit et le service postal soient régulièrement utilisés pour l'échange des communications entre les

[illegible] l'accomplissement des dites formalités en sera communiqué par note à l'autre partie.

Il entrera en vigueur quinze jours après la remise de la dernière note.

Les instruments constatant l'accomplissement des formalités constitutionnelles, seront échangés à Ankara aussitôt que faire se pourra.

En foi de quoi, les plénipotentiaires des deux Parties Contractantes ont signé le présent accord.

Fait à Téhéran en double exemplaire, en français, le 14 Mars 1937.-

[illegible] l'article premier, chacune des deux Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engage, dans la mesure du développement du trafic sur cette route, à assurer l'établissement, sur son propre territoire et aux points les plus convenables de la dite route, des hôtels, des garages et des ateliers de réparation.

ART. 5. Les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engagent à réduire, pour autant que possible, soit par la suppression ou réduction de certains drois, soit par toute autre mesure adéquate, les frais relatifs au transport des marchandises et des voyageurs à effectuer sur la route visée par le présent accord.

ART. 6. En vue de faciliter le [illegible] sur la route de Téhéran-Trabzon,

[illegible]

En foi de quoi, les plénipotentiaires des deux Parties Contractantes ont signé le présent Accord.

Fait à Téhéran, en double Exemplaire, en français, le 20 Avril 1937

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Teheran, June 12, 1937.

No. 1081.

Subject: Ratification of Ten Treaties and Conventions between Iran and Turkey.

LEGAL ADVISER
AUG 23 1937
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIVISION OF
EUROPEAN AFFAIRS
AUG 3 1937
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE ADVISER ON
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
AUG 21 1937
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

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TREATY DIVISION
AUG 3 - 1937
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 23 1937
DIVISION OF
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to the Legation's despatch No. 1077 of June 5, 1937, and to previous despatches regarding a group of ten Treaties, Conventions and Agreements signed in Teheran last Spring between the Iranian and Turkish Governments, I have the honor to report that these treaties were submitted to the Majlis (Iranian Parliament) on May 30, 1937, and were unanimously ratified by that body, without debate or discussion, on June 5, 1937.

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The same treaties having, it appears, been ratified by the Turkish Parliament on June 8th, a congratulatory telegram was received from Ankara by the Majlis, to which the latter body replied in part as follows:

> "The complete accord and the efforts made for the ratification of these treaties have caused us great joy. Their ratification shows the desire of the Turkish nation for the extension and consolidation of the friendly relations between the two countries."

In addition, a Deputy (Dr. Takeri) made the following remarks in the Majlis:

> "To-day the Turkish nation, a nation toward which we always maintain fraternal sentiments, has become strong and progressive by leaning upon its powerful and valiant chief, H.E.Kamal Ataturk, who ranks among the greatest men of the universe.
>
> "The two capable leaders, H.I.M.Reza Shah Pahlavi and H.E.Kamal Ataturk, have with their lofty spirit and firm will established upon sound principles and solid foundations the fraternal friendship between Iran and Turkey. And by eliminating the misunderstandings and discords of the past and by the conclusion of the Treaties, Conventions and Agreements, which have recently been ratified by the Chambers of both countries, they have definitively consolidated between Iran and Turkey the friendly and brotherly feelings which so sincerely unite them to-day."

As soon as the official texts of all Treaties, Conventions, etc., have been published the Legation will have occasion to revert to them again. In the meantime they should perhaps be considered as paving the way towards that closer understanding between Islamic countries which the proposed Eastern Pact is to bring about between four of the principal ones.

Respectfully yours,

R. Van H. Engert

R. Van H. Engert,
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.

File No. 710-Triplicate.
CVHE/PSC

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

767.91/91

SEE 711.00 Statement July 16,1937/151 FOR #315

FROM Turkey (Washington) DATED July 31, 1937

tb/ NAME 1—1127 GPO

REGARDING:

Copies of two addresses delivered by the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Teheran and Moscow, explaining the attitude of the Turkish Government toward the principles featured in Secretary Hull's Statement of July 16, 1937.

ML

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Teheran, July 10, 1937.

No. 1095.

Subject: Arrival of Dr. Rushdi Aras and Irano-Turkish Relations.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
A-M/C
SEP 18 1937
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE

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DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

SEP 22 1937

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In U. S. A.
Copy to M. I. D.

SEP 20 1937

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
SEP 3 - 1937
DIVISION OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

767.90712 Non-Aggression/41

Referring to the Legation's telegram No. 42 of July 2, 12 noon, I have the honor to report that Dr. Tevfik Rushdi Aras, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrived here from Baghdad on June 27, 1937, in response to an invitation from the Iranian Government. He was accompanied by Rafik Amer, his Chief of Cabinet, Shaker Emin Bengupash, Assistant Chief of Cabinet, Djevad Yurdman, Principal Secretary, and Abdel Kader, Chief of Personnel in the Turkish Foreign Office. The

FILED
SEP 22 1937

Iranian

Iranian Ambassador at Ankara, Khalil Fahimi, who is home on leave was also temporarily attached to the Mission.

It was apparent from the very beginning that the utmost importance was being attached to the visit of Dr. Aras. Often referred to as the "Briand of the Near East" the Turkish Foreign Minister has apparently succeeded in creating for himself an almost unique position among Eastern statesmen, and although this was his second visit to Teheran - he had been here in 1932 - his prestige had in the meantime increased enormously by the mere fact, among others, that he had been President of the Council of the League of Nations and had been instrumental in bringing about the Balkan Entente.

Although there has been a certain amount of disappointment in Iranian official circles that Mustapha Kemal Ataturk, the President of the Turkish Republic, has not yet found time to return Reza Shah's visit to Ankara in 1934, the personal friendship between the two rulers does not seem to have suffered any setbacks. The Shah continues to be a great admirer of the Turkish leader and has frankly taken Turkey as the model of a modernized Islamic state. He has consistently worked towards closer Irano-Turkish cooperation and proved his good faith by dealing effectively with the Kurdish problem.

For it will be recalled that for a number of years, but particularly between 1927 and 1929, the relations between Turkey and Iran had been very strained because Kurdish chieftains and their bands would escape across the border into Iran and from there would organize their attacks on Turkish villages and troops. The Frontier Commission established in 1929 and based on Maku did much to eliminate friction, and since then the Iranian authorities have been careful to prevent Kurdish insurgents from crossing the border. On their side

<u>the</u>

the Turks have put down the banditry which seriously interfered with the ancient Iranian caravan trade to the Black Sea, and by building a motor road - which has just been completed - from Trebizond to the frontier, so as to connect with the Teheran-Tabriz road, communications between the two countries have been much improved. Besides, the Shah has definitely promised that as soon as the railroad from the Caspian to the Persian Gulf has been constructed he would build a line to Tabriz which would ultimately link up with the Anatolian railways via Erzerum.

More recently, i.e. in November 1936, a Turkish mission headed by Djemal Husni (a former Minister of Public Instruction) came to Teheran and its negotiations resulted in the signing last March and April of some ten treaties and conventions - see e.g. the Legation's despatch No. 1081 of June 12, 1937, and previous ones - which are designed to remove all remaining differences and to strengthen the political and economic ties between the two countries. 767.91/90

The ground was therefore prepared for a particularly enthusiastic reception to Dr. Rushdi Aras. He was put up at the Sehabqaranieh Palace in Shimran and an official dinner was given in his honor by Enayatollah Samiy, the Iranian Minister of Foreign Affairs, on June 28th, while the Turkish Ambassador, Mehmet Enis Akaygen, gave a large dinner for him on June 30th. Both were followed by receptions at which the entire diplomatic corps and hundreds of Iranian officials were given an opportunity of meeting the Turkish Foreign Minister. The Shah received Dr. Aras in private audience on June 28th and retained him to lunch.

Although the public had not been prepared in any way by

the

the Press, it was obvious from the day of his arrival that his mission this time had a special significance. In the first place, it became known that while in Baghdad Dr. Aras had been of great help in putting the finishing touches to a frontier agreement between Iran and Iraq which had been a source of irritation to both countries for many years. As this dispute, especially with regard to the Shatt-el-Arab, had been inherited from Turkey, Dr. Aras is said to have felt a moral obligation to offer his mediation. The result was the conclusion of a Treaty between Iran and Iraq which was signed in Teheran on July 4, 1937, and which will form the subject of a separate despatch.

A second reason was that Dr. Aras had long been known to consider Turkey an important link between Europe and Asia, not only by virtue of her geographical position but also because of her vital interests on both continents. He had therefore been an enthusiastic supporter of the Iranian suggestion some two years ago that Iran, Turkey, Iraq, and Afghanistan form a Middle Eastern Bloc, and he had the satisfaction of signing the Four-Power Pact in Teheran on July 8, 1937, together with the Foreign Ministers of the other three interested governments, which brought this new entente into being. This Treaty, too, will be dealt with in a subsequent despatch.

On the night of July 8th the Iranian Prime Minister, Mahmud Djam, gave an official dinner to the four Ministers of Foreign Affairs, and on the following day Dr. Aras left for Moscow by the newly opened railway to Bandarshah on the Caspian Sea.

Although it was inevitable that an occasion such as the presence in Teheran of the Turkish and other Foreign Ministers should give rise to much redundant oratory and exaggerated

verbiage

verbiage in newspaper articles, I am quoting below for possible future reference the most salient passages from the speech made by Enayatollah Samiy, the Iranian Minister of Foreign Affairs, at the banquet of June 28, 1937:

> "The arrival once more in our midst of His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkey is an event of capital importance. It is evidence of the sincere and trustful collaboration between our two States, a collaboration whose sphere is daily becoming wider. It proves how the two sister nations desire the strengthening of the bonds of friendship which exist between them, and it proves the importance which our two countries attach to the consolidation of this friendship.
>
> "The collaboration - which is becoming more and more vast - between Pahlevi Iran and Kemalist Turkey is not only a factor in the cordial entente of which I have spoken, but it is also the most basic element of peace in the Near East and even, in view of the principle of the indivisibility of peace, it is by no means the least important element in world peace.
>
> "Henceforth this collaboration will furnish us the occasion for being always in continuous contact, of seeing each other more frequently, and thus to foster the sentiment of sincere and mutual understanding which has always been and will always remain the foundation of our friendly relations."

To this Dr. Rushdi Aras replied in part as follows:

> "My pleasure at finding myself once more among you is all the greater because, since 1932, when I saw Teheran for the first time, our friend Iran has, under its great chief His Majesty the Shahinshah Pahlevi, achieved in all fields vast progress and profound reforms which certainly indicate the beginning of a new era.
>
> "This pleasure is also increased by the happy events of very great significance which have just served to consolidate the relations of friendship between our two countries by bringing them to a degree of perfect clarity and deep sincerity.
>
> "Our friendly relations, which find their best expression in the entente cordiale established between Turkey and Iran, are the fruit of the far-sighted ideas of our two illustrious chiefs of state who are personally united by bonds of indissoluble fraternity.

"This

"This collaboration .... marks at the same time the firm wish of our two nations not only to watch with a jealous eye the maintenance of their friendship with their neighbors, but also to consolidate peace in the Near East and thus to contribute towards safeguarding peace in general."

An even more important speech was made by Dr. Aras at the Prime Minister's banquet on July 8th. His was by far the longest speech made by any of the Foreign Ministers and caused much favorable comment. He spoke with great earnestness and deep conviction, and the more striking passages are
1/ quoted in Enclosure No. 1 to this despatch. The Department will be especially interested in his references to the need for economic cooperation.

There are also enclosed excerpt from two articles (En-
2/3/ closures Nos. 2 and 3) which appeared, respectively, in the MESSAGER DE TEHERAN of June 25, and in the JOURNAL DE TEHERAN of June 27, 1937.

Respectfully yours,

C. Van H. Engert,
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.

3 Enclosures:

1.- Excerpt from Speech by Dr. Rushdi Aras at the Prime Minister's Banquet, July 8, 1937;

2.- Translation from the MESSAGER DE TEHERAN, of June 25, 1937, entitled: "Cordial Irano-Turkish Friendship";

3.- Translation from the JOURNAL DE TEHERAN, of June 27, 1937, entitled "Arrival of His Excellency Rushdi Aras".

File No. 710-Triplicate.
Extra copy for the Embassy at
CVHE/PSC Istanbul attached.

Enclosure No. 1 with Despatch No. 1095, July 10, 1937, from the American Legation at Teheran.

Excerpts from Speech by Dr. Rushdi Aras at the Prime Minister's Banquet, July 8, 1937.

"I should like to make here my modest comments on the happy event which has just taken place at the imperial palace of Saadabad and which, in my opinion, marks the beginning of a new era for the Orient. . . .

"It is true that the text of this Pact as a whole does not imply anything but an agreement for consultation between the participants with a view to coordinating their attitude in the face of problems which interest them. There is no mention made of either mutual assistance or military accords; I might say that as regards its contents it is the simplest regional pact contemplated by the Covenant of the League of Nations. . . . .

"But from the psychological point of view the Pact assumes in our eyes a very high value, for it provides an inexhaustible source of satisfaction and warm enthusiasm such as we would like to see in all parts of the world. . . . In fact by this pact we have created in this part of the world a common fraternal group. . . .

"We belong to nations whose history is as rich in most glorious victories as it is burdened with the most disastrous defeats. To tell the truth, in this respect there is nothing that we need envy other nations. . . .

"We, the participants in this pact, form a group of neutrals and non-partisans; but the kind of neutrals affiliated with the League of Nations, neutrals from whom no possible aggressors could expect the slightest help, neutrals whose friendship could manifest itself only in favor of a victim. We form a group of nations with a positive and pacific policy. . . . .

"It would be a mistake to believe that the problem of international welfare can be treated only from the point of view of political considerations. We cannot neglect the economic aspect of the situation which is neither less important nor less disturbing. In this respect the obvious progress which is being made in our countries, the increase in our production, the improvement in communications, are elements helpful to the advantages of international exchange. In this sphere, too, confidence and mutual assistance must take first place. As we see it, there is no such thing as political confidence apart from economic confidence. There is only interdependence between political controversies and economic problems. No good work can result from paying attention to the one and neglecting the other. . . . . .

"As far as we are concerned our international interests, both political and economic, would be better protected by assimilating them with the interests of the world in general and by defending the latter. . . . It is therefore necessary to deal with political and economic problems as a whole with a generous spirit and with mutual understanding by recognizing

that the whole human race has an equal right to security and prosperity.

"It is hardly necessary for me to say that our two great neighbors in particular, and all other powers in general, have been kept informed of the scope and contents of this pact by which we believe to have extended, in a political and economic sense, the frontiers of Europe to the borders of the Himalayas where Greater Asia begins."

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Enclosure No. 2 with Despatch No. 1095 of July 10, 1937, from the American Legation at Teheran.

Translation

From: The MESSAGER DE TEHERAN, June 25, 1937.

Cordial Irano-Turkish Friendship.

His Excellency Rushdi Aras, the eminent Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkey and indefatigable "Pilgrim of Peace" who has acquired the habit of visiting frequently the capitals of Europe, dispersing clouds of anxiety, overthrowing obstacles to sane understanding and to good relations, the distinguished diplomat who honors his country and all peace-loving humanity, has just arrived in Iran for the second time, with some of his outstanding collaborators.

If this illustrious defender of peace is received with enthusiasm in every capital, we can easily understand the intense joy which his arrival has caused in the hearts of the Iranians in the capital of His Majesty the Shahinshah, the brilliant sovereign who has built Irano-Turkish friendship upon granite.

Who can deny that this illustrious diplomat, a faithful and shrewd interpreter of Kemalist Turkey for so many years, has on the Turkish side been the principle architect of this cordial friendship, whose benefits are constantly before the eyes of the two sister nations who are forever united by their two immortal chiefs.

We are therefore happy to present respectfully our best wishes and welcome to our eminent guest who, while directing with the greatest skill the foreign policy of his country, is also working with such devotion for the consolidation of world peace by means only of a weapon which he handles with so much dexterity, namely the olive branch.

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Enclosure No. 3 with Despatch No. 1095 of July 10, 1937, from the American Legation at Teheran.

Translation

From: The JOURNAL DE TEHERAN, June 27, 1937.

Arrival of His Excellency Rushdi Aras.

Iran and Turkey constitute today two national entities within the limits of their ethnical frontiers. The Persia of old is dead and under the aegis of its powerful sovereign Iran has been born. Likewise, the Osmanlis of the ancient Sultans have also regained their former virtues in order to become Turks under the guidance of their national hero Kemal Ataturk. . . . . .

As far as we are concerned, the recent treaties, agreements, and conventions - ratified in record time by the legislatures of the two countries - which are based upon good will and a reciprocal desire for understanding, are creating an atmosphere which is especially favorable to the extension and consolidation of our relations in the midst of common interests.

Frontier incidents, intrigues, and local disputes are definitely eliminated by the will of the two Governments and by the desire of the two nations to maintain order and security.

And as no serious disagreement exists between the countries of the Near East, the journey of His Excellency Rushdi Aras to Iraq and among us will still further consolidate the fraternal bonds which will definitely ensure peace in the Orient.

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THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1937 NOV 16 PM 3 03

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS
AND RECORDS

AMERICAN EMBASSY

Ankara, Turkey,

November 1, 1937.

No. 392

Subject: Visit of Iranian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

767.91/93

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
A-M/C
NOV 25 1937
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
OF STATE

No distribution

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 17 1937
DIVISION OF
NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

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NOV 24 1937

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The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that Monsieur E. Samiy, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Empire of Iran, is paying an official visit to Ankara, having arrived on October 24, 1937. M. Samiy was returning to his country from Europe, where he attended the sessions of the Council of the League of Nations, and stopped off en route at Ankara. It was first announced that his visit would be terminated on the evening of October 28th, but it was later extended through the celebrations of the

Turkish

Turkish Independence Day.

1/, 2/ There are enclosed herewith clippings from the newspaper ANKARA containing French translations of the addresses delivered during an official banquet at Ankara by Dr. Tevfik Rüştü Aras, Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Monsieur E. Samiy, respectively.

The Embassy has not ascertained any reason for the visit of the Foreign Minister of Iran other than mere courtesy, - prompted no doubt in part by the visit of Dr. Aras to Teheran last summer and in part by the fact that Iran has succeeded to the seat on the Council of the League of Nations which was formerly occupied by Turkey.

Respectfully yours,

Robert F. Kelley

Robert F. Kelley,
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.

Enclosures:

1/ - Speech of Dr. Tevfik Rüştü Aras, Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs;

2/ - Speech of Monsieur E. Samiy, Iranian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Copy sent to Teheran.

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Enclosure No. 1 to Despatch No. 392 of November 1, 1937, from the American Embassy at Ankara, Turkey.

ANKARA of October 28, 1937.

DISCOURS DE M. TEVFİK RÜŞTÜ ARAS

Monsieur le ministre et cher ami,

C'est avec la plus profonde joie que je souhaite à Votre Excellence la bienvenue en Turquie, tant au nom du gouvernement de la République qu'en mon nom personnel.

L'atmosphère de chaude amitiée qui entoure depuis son arrivée le ministre des affaires étrangères du grand pays voisin et ami est la manifestation spontanée et sincère de l'affection fraternelle qui unit le peuple turc à la noble nation iranienne.

Cette affection, Monsieur le ministre, est en quelque sorte la preuve éclatante de la maturité politique des deux peuples frères qui ont sû discerner dans l'enseignement de l'histoire les éléments qui militent en faveur de leur rapprochement commandé par la communauté de leurs intérêts.

Mais cette évolution heureuse, cette découverte de la vérité, ne les devons-nous pas aux deux grands chefs qui nous ont montré le chemin à suivre, en nous dégageant de toute la lourde hérédité qui a écrasé sous son poids funeste la Turquie et l'Iran pendant si longtemps.

Nous ne pouvons aujourd'hui évoquer l'amitié turco-iranienne sans que notre esprit se rapporte au souvenir inoubliable de la visite en Turquie de Sa Majesté le Schahinchah et de la rencontre à jamais historique de votre Auguste souverain avec notre grand Chef Kemal Atatürk, son frère et ami.

La lumière qui nous inonde aujourd'hui jaillit de l'admirable sagacité de nos grands Chefs, et nos relations depuis lors n'ont cessé de se développer dans le sens désiré par ces grands créateurs.

C'est avec reconnaissance, Monsieur le Ministre, pour l'aide personnelle que vous y avez apportée, que je dois citer parmi les étapes de cette évolution la signature de nombreux traités et accords que notre délégation, en parfaite collaboration avec la vôtre, a pu conclure à Téhéran, le pacte de Saadabad, qui a créé cette zône de sécurité, de paix et d'amitié sur d'immenses territoires est une des oeuvres magnifiques à la réalisation de laquelle a présidé un esprit d'amitié qui puisait sa chaleur dans l'intérêt personnel que lui portait Sa Majesté le Schahinchah.

Votre visite est également une des Etapes de l'évolution amicale que je signalais tout à l'heure puisqu'elle constitue, Monsieur le Ministre et chef ami, une manifestation éclatante des liens indissolubles qui lient la Turquie et l'Iran.

Je ne pourrai terminer mes paroles mon cher Ministre sans revenir au souvenir que le président du Conseil ad - intérim Celal Bayar et moi-même gardons de l'accueil chaleureux qui nous fut réservé pendant nos dernier séjour dans votre beau pays. Permettez-moi de vous renouveler notre gratitude pour ce témoignage d'affection sincère.

C'est avec des sentiments de solide et sincère amitié et profonde sympathie que je lève mon verre à la santé de son éminent ministre des affaires étrangères et je bois à la prospérité et à la grandeur de la nation iranienne.

Enclosure No. 2 to Despatch No. 392 of November 1, 1937, from the American Embassy at Ankara, Turkey.

ANKARA of October 28, 1937.

DISCOURS DE S. E. SAMYI

S. E. Samyi a répondu par le discours suivant :

Monsieur le Ministre et cher ami,

Je suis profondément touché des paroles si sincères et précieuses que vous avez bien voulu prononcer à mon égard et je vous en remercie de tout coeur. Le fait d'être présent à la capitale du pays ami et de prendre part à la réunion de ce soir parmi mes honorables amis turcs constitue pour moi une joie et un bonheur à nul autre pareil.

L'amitié et les sentiments vraiment fraternels dont je fus entouré à Istanbul sont inoubliables.

Qu'il me soit permis, Excellence, de profiter de cette occasion pour remercier ici les autorités dirigeantes de la dite ville qui m'ont témoigné tant d'affection intime durant mon séjour là-bas.

Ainsi que vous venez de le faire remarquer les éléments de la sincère amitié qui nous lient doivent être recherchés dans la communauté matérielle et morale des conditions d'existence des deux nations qui n'étaient pas malheureusement, par suite de différents facteurs, parvenues à tirer profit de cette similitude de nature et de vie .

Il a fallu la main puissante de nos deux grands Chefs et guides pour replier les rouleaux du passé et pour créer et développer des relations fraternelles et cordiales qui règnent entre nos deux nations. En effet, les sentiments mutuels de profonde amitié qui, heureusement, existent, à l'heure qu'il est, entre les deux peuples, ne sont que le résultat de la ferme volonté de nos deux illustres Chefs. Il ne nous reste donc qu'à en apprécier la haute valeur et tâcher de la renforcer de plus en plus. Un des meilleurs moyens d'atteindre cet objectif est certainement de multiplier les visites dont nos grands Chefs nous ont fourni l'exemple.

Le voyage de Sa Majesté le Schahinchah Pahlevi, mon auguste souverain en Turquie et les douces impressions qu'elle en a emportées ont contribué grandement au resserrement des liens d'amitié qui existaient entre nos deux peuples. La précieuse visite de S. E. Celal Bayar et de Votre Excellence à Téhéran ainsi que le voyage de certains hauts fonctionnaires Turcs à la capitale de l'Iran en vue de signer une série de traités et de conventions qui jettent les bases de certaines relations mutuelles des deux pays amis et notamment la toute dernière visite de Votre Excellence chez nous, qui a abouti à la signature du pacte de Saadabad sont autant de faits mémorables dignes d'être cités.

Le pacte du 8 juillet 1937 peut être considéré comme un carrefour où les quatre Etats signataires se donnent la main en guise de confirmation de leurs sentiments de fraternité.

Ici, je vous prie, Monsieur le Ministre, d'accepter, à nouveau, mes sincères remerciements pour le précieux concours que vous m'avez apporté dans ma tâche tendant à la réalisation des vues de mon auguste souverain, en ce qui concerne la conclusion de ce pacte.

Animé d'une parfaite confiance en ce qui touche l'avenir de l'amitié solide et de la bonne entente de nos nations, je lève mon verre à la santé de l'illustre Kemal Atatürk, Président de la République, à la prospérité de la noble nation amie et au bonheur personnel de Votre Excellence.

DOCUMENT FILE

NOTE

SEE 791.00/23 FOR #992

FROM Poland (Biddle) DATED Mar.9, 1939

TO NAME

1—1127 GPO

767.91/94

REGARDING:

Relations between Turkey and Iran.

Conversation with the Iranian Minister who stated that Iran is hoping for a closer tie-in with Turkey.

LEGATION OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Tehran, October 10, 1939.

No. 1701.

Subject: New Turkish Ambassador presents his Credentials. Turko-Iranian Relations.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
1939 NOV 17 PM 1 56
DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

MR. DUNN
NOV 22 1939
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
NOV 20 1939
DIVISION OF NEAR EASTERN AFFAIRS

DIVISION OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS
NOV 29 1939
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FOR DISTRIBUTION TO THE [illegible]

Copy attached for Embassy, Ankara.

note
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767.91/95

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
A-M/E
NOV 22 1939
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE

Embassy
11/24/39

The Honorable

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Sir:

With further reference to the Legation's despatch No. 1641 of July 29, 1939, I now have the honor to report that the new Turkish Ambassador, Mr. Suad Davaz, arrived in Tehran on or about October 5, 1939; and was on October 8th received in audience by the Shah.

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NOV 30 1939

Shah. His last post had been that of Ambassador to France.

Confidential. The fact that the new ambassador was able to present his credentials within three days after his arrival - probably a record for Tehran - is perhaps the best indication of the importance the Shah attaches to his relations with Turkey, and especially at the present moment. (See also Legation's telegram No. 103, 740.0011 EW 1939/401 September 18, 10 a.m., paragraph 4). Figuratively all eyes in Iran are today turned toward Turkey, and the policy of Ankara is followed with interest and anxiety. Turkey's participation in any organization for security in the Near and Middle East is recognized as an important, if not decisive, factor. And although the Shah would not yield easily to the counsels of London or Moscow and would like to do only what he considers his own best interests, he is undoubtedly more influenced by the statesmen at Ankara than anybody else. He is still somewhat stunned by the rapid military and diplomatic changes in the Baltic and is looking desperately for guidance and reassurance.

Suad Davaz will not have an easy task. Although the Anglo-Turkish and Franco-Turkish agreements should have served to reassure Iran, they have had the contrary effect of leading her to believe that she is now more likely to become involved. (See also Legation's telegrams No. 59, May 23, 9 a.m., 740.0011/1562 numbered paragraph 3, and No. 76, July 26, 11 a.m., 811.0424/18/506 second paragraph). German and Soviet diplomats have, of course, exploited this fear as much as possible by pointing out that, when Turkey joined the Democracies, she really detached herself

from

from the Balkan League and endangered the Saadabad Pact.

Turkey, on the other hand, has consistently maintained that her understandings with England and France, apart from rendering good service to the cause of peace, in no way interfered with her obligations under the Saadabad Pact. This Western Asiatic Entente remained intact, for its four members were independent agents free to enter into special agreements with other countries for the purpose of safeguarding their special interests.

But now that the Turkish Foreign Minister has gone to Moscow Mr. Suad Davaz may find it more difficult than ever to calm Iranian susceptibilities.

Respectfully yours,

C. Van H. Engert
Chargé d' Affaires a.i.

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In triplicate.

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